DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

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VOL. V NO. 188 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck pasengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

Prof. JAME'S

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.
Market, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

SANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE

FINE WHITE

THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,

Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Pekin	
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGHDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£70,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris)
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins' Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and divdends collected for clients.

D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Capital Paid-up	Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Mankna	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka	etc.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—

Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

DURBAR DELAVER RESTAURANT.

Hot meals of exquisite taste and best quality.

14, GREEN STREET, FORT.

R. K. F. SASANIAN & CO.

Marine Lines, First Lane.

BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS,

GENERAD MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

EASTERN HOTEL.

13, Meadows Street, Bombay.

EXCELLENT CUISINE,

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

MONTHLY RESIDENTS AT CHEAP RATES

THE EVER POPULAR.

EMPRESS HOTEL NASIK ROAD, DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES.

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!

OF

Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods. Art Embroidery Work, etc. at rock bottom prices.

Select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SAMUEL STREET.

Under instructions from Bai Bachibai widow of the late Mr. Hussumbhai Visram, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree in Suit No. 283 of 1916 Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at the premises the following very valuable landed properties, situate at Samuel Street, (Khoja Mohalla),

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of August 1917 at 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.), the property first described, which consists of a large piece of land with five houses thereon will be sold either in one lot, or the said houses thereon will be sold separately, as may be determined at the time of sale.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRST.—All that piece of land of Quit and Ground Rent tenure admeasuring 1,889 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the West side of Samuel Street (Khoja Mohalla) in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay with five separate houses standing thereon, divided by common passages and gullies, bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. 2365, 1—2—3-2367, and 2368, and Municipal B. Ward Nos. 1640, 1748 to 1741 and 1754 to 1759, and bounded mayor towards the East by Samuel Street aforesaid, on or towards the North and West by Israil Mohalla Lane, and on or towards the South partly by the said Israil Mohalla lane, partly by the property of Ahmedbhai Habibbhai and partly by the property of the said Bachibai.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land of Quit and Ground Rent, tenure admeasuring 201 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, with the building standing thereon, situate on the East side of Samuel Street (Khoja Mohalla) in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay bearing Collector's New No. 1-2781 & Municipal Ward No. 1661, Street Nos. 129 to 133 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Ismail Mahomed Rowji, on or towards the South by the property of Dosa Kirpal, on or towards the East by the property of Vassanji Tricumji and on or towards the West by Samuel Street, aforesaid.

The above properties realise nearly Rs 2,000 by way of rent per month.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of plan showing the lots in which the property first described is divided, application may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the said Bachibai, at their Office in Mercantile Bank building, No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOL SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER.

ON FRIDAY the 10th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "A Shed" Princess Dock on account of the concerned:—

Ex. S.S. "ANYO MARU."

19 Boras of Wool (Fleece and Picking) slightly damaged by water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS, SHIP-CHANDLERS AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF MILL STORES.

Under instructions from Bhaishanker Nanabhai Esq. Liquidator of the Sun Mills Co., Ltd., in Liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 11th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at the Sun Mills, Fergusson Road, Parel, a large lot of Mill Stores, consisting of 6 bales each 205 lbs. yarn white tie, and a lot of loose coloured yarn.

9 bales Hessian cloth, 9 bales glazed papers 28 bales Khandesh cotton.

Canvas and leather belting, large lot of hoop iron, leather belting, cord, fillets, bronze and nuts, sprinklers, cylinder shafts, pulleys, shafting cylinder oil, cocoanut and castor oil, rollers, washers, rubber valves and rings, large lot of wire, tin plates and rings asbestos packing roller skins, cotton driving ropes, ring travellers, gunny bags, coloured powder, assorted files, kegs of black lead assorted brushes, gauge glasses and meters furniture, such as glass door cupboards, tables, chairs large iron tanks, with spindle, cocoanut and castor oil, one large iron safe by Milner, copying press, etc., etc., etc.

The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit the requirements of the intending purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance to be paid and the goods removed the next day.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.
Suit No. 526 of 1916.

Varjiwandas Dhanjee vs. Jamnadas Jivan and others.

Under instructions from Mr. Jamnadas Jivan, the Receiver appointed in the above suit by consent order dated the 7th December, 1916, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

1 parcel about 101 loose round pearls.
1 parcel about 106 loose pearls.
1 parcel nose ring set with diamonds.
1 necklace of 51 strings about 418 pearls.
1 necklace of 6¼ strings about 642 pearls.
1 Pokhraj.

Also on the same day at 4-15 p.m.

By order of Messrs Bhaidas Narotumdas and Sons and on account and risk of Marwari Jaichund Chunilal.

17 Pearls about 16 chows.
17 Pearls about 16 chows
One Pearl about 12 chows.
One parcel of about 278 pearls about 5½ chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above will be on view from Friday next.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 3 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.
1 rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 Bay horse, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AND ALSO THE EDWARD THEATRE AT KALBADEVI ON THE MAIN KALBADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the Vendors, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises the following very valuable landed properties:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground on the East side of Kalbadevi Road, admeasuring 980 square yards or thereabouts (of which about 935 square yards is pension, and tax land and about 15 square yards is claimed by the Vendors to be of quit and ground rent tenure, but which the Collector of Bombay asserts is Sanadi land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 2470-7302 and New Survey Nos. 1-27, 27, 2-27, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. C/786-1787-1788-2463(1) and 2463(2), and Street Nos. 8-10-12-14 and 12, bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the North by lot No. 2, hereinafter described, on or towards the South by Jambulwadi Lane, on or towards the East by Kalbadevi Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Muljee Jaitha.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate on the West of Kalbadevi Road, admeasuring 607 square yards or thereabouts is partly pension and tax and partly of quit and ground rent tenure another 70 square yards or thereabouts is claimed by the Vendors as of quit and ground rent tenure, but which the Collector of Bombay asserts to be Sanadi land and the remaining portion admeasuring 540 square yards or thereabouts is Farzandan land) registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 2470, 7302, New Survey Nos. 1-27, 27, 2-27, 38 and 39, together with the building and theatre known as the Edwardes Theatre standing thereon and all the furniture and fittings appertaining to the said Theatre including all electric fittings, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 1789, 2527, 2529, 1790 and 2530 and Street Nos. 16-42-44-18-20 and 45, bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North by the Kolbhat Lane, on or towards the South by lot No. 1 on or towards the East by Kalbadevi Road and on or towards the West by the property of Muljii Jaitha and partly by Kolbhat Wadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. Solicitors for the Vendors, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 8th August, 1917

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

BONA FIDE SALE.

FOR THE COLLECTORS OF OLD WORK.

AUCTION SALE OF A COLLECTION OF VERY OLD WORK AND ANCIENT CURIOS OF A WELL-KNOWN COLLECTOR.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on MONDAY the 13th August 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, the following collection of very old and ancient curios, consisting of Parisian and Terracotta vases by old and well-known artists, pedestals, flower pots, jars, jardineers, table ornaments, powder and jewellery boxes, Terracotta round tables with manuscripts and rich engraved figures, rich old vases with manuscripts, old Majolica vases, flower pots, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from Wednesday.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th August, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local — — — Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country — — Rs. 35 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WANTED—PATIENTS suffering from all forms of Leucederma and patches etc Perfect cure within a month. Full course of treatment Rs. 30 only. Write for particulars and trial. THE EASTERN MEDICINE STORE, 77, Durga Ch. Mitter St., Calcutta. 695

DON'T CONDEMN YOUR TYPEWRITERS—We undertake all sorts of most intricate repair works and execute them in a quite substantial and up-to-date manner at very reasonable charges. Typewriters cleaned, Typewriters overhauled, Typewriters adjusted, Typewriters repaired at lowest charges. Every repair guaranteed. Estimates free. A Rev. Gent. writes "If anyone desires a Typewriter repaired promptly and with care, I am sure he can go to no better place in Bombay than to your Firm."

We repair all makes of Typewriters.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,
36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype."

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

FRUITS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3/8, all charges included, by V.P. parcel post, Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 9153

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE of COMMERCE—practical courses of Commerce for practical appointments, 80, Esplanade Road. 9198

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR TYRES and TUBES for cheapest, prompt and reliable vulcanising at as. 8 and 4 per inch respectively. Cars on hire and for sale. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOOKS TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Chaupatty, Bombay. A.

LOST.

IN the vicinity of Bazargate Street on 21st ultimo at noon a GOLD RING set with Emerald. Handsome reward to the finder. Apply Box No. 19, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9072

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A certified MIDWIFE and NURSE, (Indian or Eurasian), for Mombassa, B. E. Africa. Apply in person to Messrs. CASSAM KARMALLY & Co., 204, Khoja Mohla, Mandvi, from 9 to 12 a.m. 9220

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A smart LADY as TYPIST and general assistant. Apply to MANAGER, Universal Film Mfg. Co., Heera House, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9246.

WANTED—Three experienced VETERINARY SURGEONS. Starting Pay Rs. 4 0 p.m. Apply with testimonials to DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, BARODA. 9237.

WANTED—One competent MECHANICAL ENGINEER at Akola. Those who have worked DIESEL ENGINES need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 60 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9234

WANTED—INTELLIGENT CLERKS, knowing accounts and correspondence. State age, nationality, and pay. Apply with copies of testimonials to Messrs. SUTOR & Co., Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort. 9239

WANTED—INTELLIGENT SALESMEN. Those having a thorough knowledge of leather goods preferred. State age, nationality, and pay. Apply with copies of testimonials to Messrs. SUTOR & Co., Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort. 9233

WANTED.—LIBRARIAN for Bombay University. Salary Rs. 250—20—350. Graduate with experience and extensive knowledge of Books preferred. Apply not later than 30th September, 1917, to the REGISTRAR, University of Bombay. 9236

WANTED—INVOICE CLERK, with a general knowledge of office work. Fair handwriting required. Must be good at figures. Parsi preferred. Apply sharp in person to HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN SHERAZI & SON, Jiji House, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay. 9235

WANTED

WANTED by a Dentist, one DENTAL PUMP CHAIR. Apply sharp to Box No. 62 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9243

WANTED—A big lot of second-hand CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS of any length and breadth of 24in. guage. Must be in good condition. Please write with prices to Box. No. 61, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9240.

WANTED TO PURCHASE a BUNGALOW at Matheran, suitable for a shethia. Brokers need not apply. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 53, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9193

WANTED—AGENTS for the new Indian Manufacturing Co. for Black Japan and Phenyle. N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonjee Building, Dongree Post No. 9. 9150

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENT for the sale of the Cigarettes. For terms see personally or communicate to the MANAGER, the BOMBAY CIGARETTE MANUFACTURING Co., D'Montee Street, Bandra. 9185

A PARSI GENTLEMAN having experience of China and Japan business seeks position as a MANAGER in any business firm in China or Japan. Write to Box No. 50, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9188

FREE from usual Fees, a Help and Blessing. A rare opportunity to those desirous of passing the Senior Cambridge Examination. EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL has formed a New Batch for the December Exam., and Pupils will be admitted in it at Half Fees till the end of May. Anxious Students (and those who were quoted high Fees) should call on the Principal, at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—Complete COTTON BALING PRESS by Nesmyth Wilson. 32 and 36 gin factories. Apply to PHEROZSHAW Co., Nagdevi Street. 9201

PREMIER CYCLE by Appointment H. M. The King; a small shipment just received: Roadster cycles complete at Rs. 200. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE—One FRET SAWING MACHINE, one Cross Cut Saw; one Rounding Machine; one Tenoning Attachment. Apply Messrs. RATANLAL & Co., Forbes Street, Fort. 9212

FOR SALE—One TALKING MACHINE with records, one Realistic-Scope with Binocular slides, 8 Vols. Harmsworth Encyclopaedia, Bound Volumes of Magazines and some other useful books, etc. All second hand. For a printed list please apply to T. G. SRINIVASA IYENGAR, Manalur, via, Narasinganpetai, S. I. Ry. Tanjore District. 9242

TO BE LET.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—GODOWN about ten Kathies at Chinch Bunder, near Mazagon Road for storing or carrying out any industry. Apply Messrs. SIMON and MOTILAL, Times Building. 9219

PUBLIC NOTICES

TO BE LET.

A BUNGALOW at Bandra, Kane Road, No. 45, on the Bandra Hill, facing the Sea, with a compound of 11,266 square yards, with good garden on the slope upto about the Sea-shore, with accommodation of:—

1 Dining Room 18ft. by 16½ft.
2 Side Rooms 24½ft. by 8½ft. each.
2 Bed rooms 14ft. by 11½ft. each.
1 Drawing 28ft. by 14ft.
1 Front Veranda side by side 24ft. by 8½ft.
Front Veranda 68ft. by 8ft.
Dressing room 16ft. by 8ft. with water pipe.
2 Bath rooms 8ft.—8ft. each with water pipe
2 Privies, Commode accommodation.
Back Veranda 16½ft. by 8ft.
Cook Room 14ft. by 13ft.
5 Rooms for servants.
Flower Garden about the bungalow.
The monthly rent charged Rs. 150.

Apply to:

H. H. W.,
C/o Messrs. King King & Co.,

NOTICE.

TO BE LET.

A BUNGALOW on the Chinchpugly Parel Tank Road, No. 29, Bombay, on the Hill with the accommodation of 2 Side Rooms, Dining Room, The Middle Hall (Drawing Room) with big Verandas on the front and back with a big Porch on which stands a spacious Bed Room with ten windows on all four sides airy, having a view of Kurla, Mahalaxmi, Bandra, Bombay and all surroundings. The Bungalow has got a large garden with a compound of 17,000 yards well furnished with fruit trees Alphonso, Pier, Mangoes, etc., flowers of varieties with pots. A small double storied open air Tea House, Kitchen, Stable accommodating 3 horses, carriages and syces, servants outhouses, Store Rooms, Closets and privies. The rent will be Rs. 225 per month including the use of fruits and flowers, etc., in the compound, otherwise Rs. 200 per mensem excluding the use of fruits and flowers. The Bungalow belongs to the late Dr. Weir, who was Health Officer, Bombay Municipality. Please apply to

H. H. W.
C/o Messrs. King King & Co.,
9225 Post Box No. 110, Bombay.

Ralph Payne
Room 200,
New Hotel,
Raise your bid!
Others will pay more!

I have received this unsigned letter, delivered by an unknown messenger.

I have offered all the money I have.

You will serve your Country if you help me with information regarding the writer of this letter, and

Rs. 25,000 Reward.

will be paid for the return of the package, with seals unbroken, which disappeared from my room at the New Hotel.

Address.

RALPH PAYNE
C/o This paper.

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,

A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay Fire Insurance Association.
7980

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Original Mortgage of furniture, etc., dated 14th August, 1916, from Mr. ALEX AGABEG and his Mrs. MARY ROSE to the undersigned has been LOST or MISLAID Any person delivering the same to the undersigned will be rewarded.

K. A. READYMONEY & Co.,
Green St., Fort, Bombay.
9222

PUBLIC NOTICES

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, that day being a public holiday (Gokul Ashtami) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 1st August, 1917. 9181

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai REHMATBAI, widow of HAJI UMER TYEB, (2) AHMED HAJI UMER TYEB (3) CASSUM ISMAIL HAJI ADAT, (4) HOOSEIN SULEMAN HAJI UMER TYEB and (5) Bai FATMABAI, daughter of SULEMAN HAJI UMER TYEB, the last three being minors under the age of 18 years by their appointed guardian the said Bai Rehmatbai, widow of Haji Umer Tyeb have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. One Esmail Haji Adat, who has a 248/2304th share in the same property has agreed to the said sale and to sign a Conveyance of the property along with the other sharers. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon the said property or any part or parts thereof, either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 103, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Pinjrapole Street formerly known as Ali Umer Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 121 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2284 and 2284, New Nos. 9350 and 9351, Old Survey Nos. 1934 and 1935 and New Survey Nos. 1193 and 1192 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property now or formerly belonging to the estate of Ali Saheb bin Balco Miya Koor deceased, on or towards the West by the property now or formerly belonging to Bhansali Dharamdas Devidas, on or towards the North by the Pinjrapole Street aforesaid and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6338 and Street Nos. 80-86.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1917.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
9241. Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JUMABHAI, Sheriff of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

ALL persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situate on the West side of Parel Road and on the North side of Second Peerkhan Street in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which said piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of One thousand and ninety two square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by a passage on the East by the Parel Road aforesaid on the South by the Second Peerkhan Street aforesaid, and on the West partly by the land of the Bombay Improvement Trust and partly by a property known as the Davni Mosque which said piece of land is known as Plots Nos. 22 and 22A on the First Nagpada Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust and which said piece of land forms a portion of the lands belonging to the said Improvement Trust and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3698 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 2518, 3519 and 3521 (1) Street Nos. 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, and 866, together with all messuages and buildings standing thereon.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1917.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
9244. Attorneys for the Purchaser.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ATMARAM RAOJI RELE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 1, Humum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground Oart or Plantation of Cocoanut and other trees of different descriptions growing and being thereon together with two Cadjan Houses erected and built thereon and other messuages tenements or dwelling houses thereon and also two water wells which said piece of land, Oart or plantation is surrounded with chunam and stone walls according to the ancient boundaries thereof situate lying and being at Mahim without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 21251 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 120, New No. 3700, Old Survey No. 251-252, New Survey No. 1576 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4686 Street No. 1025 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Oart of Gopal Mahale now used as a Buffalo stable, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Shivraj Mahadeoji Khatri and now of Moroba Shioba, on or towards the North by a public passage leading from Lady Hardinge Road and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Shivraj Mahadeoji Khatri and now of Ranchordas Tulsidas Shroff.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1917.

DIKSHIT DHARAMSI & PURUSHOTTAMRAI,
9245. Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGO Ex. S.S. "India," late S.S. "Vorwaerts."

In accordance with section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 10th and SATURDAY, the 11th August 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Port Trust, Ballard Pier Shed, near the Bombay Port Trust Office, the following goods, being a portion of uncleared and unreleased cargo of the above vessel.

69 cases glassware, 100 cases mineral water, case advertising matter, 12 cases German silver sheets, 400 cases enamelled ware, 2 cases broaches, 3 cases lamps, 2 cases petrol stoves, 4 cases accordeons, 5 cases soap, 100 cases clocks, 300 cases cigar and cigarette paper, 55 cases paraffin wax, 130 cases glass beads, 10 bales brooms, 30 casks red ochre, 10 cases wine and advertising matter, 115 bales Turkey red yarns.

The above goods will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposits of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Coir Yarn, Copra, Turtle Shell, Rattans (Canes), M. O. P. Shells, Maize, Casings Empty Beer Bottles, Groundnuts, Manure Oil Cakes, Tin Scraps, Lemon Grass Oil, Bones, Grease, Wool, etc., ex. S.S. "Panjim" and "Damao."

Messrs. MENESSE asd Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 13th August, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Mazagon Sewri Port Trust Reclamation, near New Tank Bunder, in the enclosure of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., under instructions received by the said firm from the Portuguese Government, the following cargo, ex the above vessels.

About 144 bales and 2,493 skeins coir yarn, 18 cases turtle and M. O. P. shells, 376 bundles rattans (canes), 113 casks, casings, 322 cases and 18 bags, empty beer bottles, 62 empty iron drums, 84 bags groundnuts, 1,876 bags manure, 2,098 bags and 57 bundles oil cakes, 587 bundles tin scraps, 17 cases empty assorted tins, 13 drums lemon grass oil, 178 bags, bones, 4 bags cement, 28 bags clay, 214 cases, grease, 71 bundles reeds, 135 bales wool, 2,820 bags copra, 3,357 bags maize, 1 lot about 3,700 bamboos in platform with iron and wire nails.

The above goods will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down, and the balance must be paid for, and the goods must be removed within five days from the date of sale. All the goods will be entirely at the risk and for account of the purchaser from the time of sale.

If not cleared by the fifth day after the sale a charge of Rs. 10 per day will be made by the vendors before delivery is given for each lot, or part of the same, until cleared to cover extra charges, etc., due by the cargo.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th August, 1917.

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 CANDIS GROUND NUTS

On FRIDAY, the 10th August, 1917, at 3 p.m (S.T.), Messrs GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction by order of Sheth Monshi Lakhamshi and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Norandas Vithaldas at the Godown of Sheth Dharsi Nanji at Dana Bunder "J." Lane.

200 Candis Ground Nuts June and July 1917, delivery.

A deport of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS, STORE SUPPLIERS DYERS ETC.

AUCTION SALE OF COLOURS BY WELL-KNOWN GERMAN MAKERS SUCH AS BERLIN BAYER & BADESHI COMPANIES.

On THURSDAY, the 16th August, 1917, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, by order of the office concerned.

200lbs. Turkey red powder ½lb. tins.
300lbs. Benzo purparine ½lb. tins.
200lbs. Direct blue G. ½lb. tins.
300lbs. Direct blue B. B. ½lb. tins.
200lbs. Direct blacks ½lb. tins.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For the sample and further particulars see the undersigned at their office No. 52 Medows Street Fort.

AUCTION SALE of RICH HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 11th August, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street, very rich household and office furniture including teak and blackwood rich silk and tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, single and double door almyrahs, fany dressing chest of drawers, marble top washhand tables, marble top centre tables, tiled teapoys, reclining back sofas, office writing table, revolving chair, arms and armless office chairs, teak and black wood folding arm easy chairs, single and double glass door cupboards, wooden and iron folding cots, dumbwaiter, white enamalled teapoys, and chairs, ice box, phonograph, records, etc., etc.

Property of a provate gentleman.

2 Teak wood chest of drawers in two pieces.

By order of an office concerned.

1 Office writing table in three pieces, 1 typewriting table, 1 writing table with 4 drawers, arms and armless office chairs, revolving book case, panel door book case, typewriting machine etc.

By order of the concerned.

2 cases curacho (an oil less embrocation).

GANDHI. & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th August, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

DO NOT MISS
THE OPENING CHAPTERS OF THE UNIVERSAL'S SUPER SERIAL

THE PURPLE MASK
THE PURPLE MASK

FEATURING
GRACE CUNARD AND FRANCIS FORD
the two greatest serial stars.

MYSTERY. LOVE. ROMANCE. ADVENTURE. THRILLS
are all found in this serial.

THE MOST LAVISH PRODUCTION OF ITS KIND EVER SCREENED IN INDIA.

Thrice Nightly—7, 8-45, 10-30.
USUAL HALF RATES.
SHOWING AT
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE.

The Operatic Event of 1917.
EVERY EVENING AT 9-30
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the
BANDMAN OPERA CO,
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.
The Phenomenal Alhembra Revue
"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"
For the first time in Bombay
Thursday and Friday 9th & 10th Aug. at 9-30
The World's Record Breaker
"THE MERRY WIDOW"
Saturday 11th, Sunday 12th at 9-30
The Dainty Musical Comedy
"TINA"
SUNDAY 12TH AT 6 P. M.
HALF PRICE MATINEE.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at ROSE & Co.
from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Daily.
Saturday from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
Matinee Plan Open all day
Sunday at the Excelsior.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-30.
EXCELSIOR PICTURES.
OFFICIAL WAR FILMS.
MAX LINDER COMEDY.
PATHE DRAMA IN 2 ACTS.
'FOR HONOUR & COUNTRY"
WEEKLY GAZETTE.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.
A BRILLIANT PICTURE BILL
Great 5-reel Mystery Play:
"THE SIGN OF THE POPPY"
An old American who made a fortune through Chinese Trade incurred the hatred of a certain Celestial who, out of revenge stole one of his twin sons while it was a baby. The latter was made into an opium victim and was used by the Chinaman to further his revenge against the youth's own father and brother. Later the opium fiend learnt the truth and made the Chinaman pay with his life.

Patriotic French Film.
"THE BUGLER OF ALGIERS"
A striking tale of the Algerian and the Franco-Prussian war showing the heroism of the French and the cruelty of the Germans. This picture is suited for exhibition at the opening of a fourth year war.

The latest
PATHE GAZETTE.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.
"A most entertaining programme"—"Times of India."
"Perhaps the best programme of pictures to be seen anywhere in Bombay."—"Bombay Chronicle."
"As a Mystery story "The Sign of the Poppy" can have few equals."—"Advocate of India."

THE ONLY EUROPEAN THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN BOMBAY.

Prices: Rs. 1/8; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT.
"THE ROMANTIC JOURNEY"
A GOLD ROOSTER PLAY
IN 5 PARTS
Featuring for the first time in India.
WILLIAM COURTENAY
AND
ALICE DOVEY.
THRILLING, ROMANTIC AND MYSTERIOUS.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest.
HOOEY HEROES
Comic.
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.
MATINEE—Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

BOMBAY'S MOST BEAUTIFUL THEATRE.

THE YOUNGEST LEADING LADY IN THE WORLD!

Baby Marie Osborne
Baby Marie Osborne

The Cuddly Kid

IN

"Twin Kiddies"
"Twin Kiddies"
"Twin Kiddies"

A bewitching photo-play of tears and laughter.

4,000 feet.

THE LOVABLE CUDDLY KID

BABY MARIE OSBORNE AGED 4 YEARS.

The smallest leading lady of the age famed in filmdom as the most charming and delightful Baby Star.

A BORN GENIUS OF UNDOUBTED POWERS.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-30 & 10 P. M.

KO KOMEDY FILMS

IMP FILMS COMPANY

RED FEATHER PHOTOPLAYS

UNIVERSAL FILM MFG. CO. NESTOR

BIG 101-BISON

BLUEBIRD PHOTO PLAYS INC.

JOKER

GOLD SEAL

UNIVERSAL FILM MFG. CO. NESTOR

UNIVERSAL FILMS TRADE MARK

REX

POWERS

Mr. Exhibitor!

DO YOU KNOW WHAT

THE EXPERIENCED SHOWMEN THINK OF

MOVING UNIVERSAL PICTURES **Programme?**

THEIR UNANIMOUS VERDICT IS

NOTHING LIKE IT ON EARTH.

HAVE A LOOK ROUND

and select the Brands that suit you best.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER,

UNIVERSAL FILM MFG. CO.

HEERA HOUSE, SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

IN FULL SWING!

"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY."

the most Popular Serial ever shown in Bombay

AT THE

WEST END CINEMA

(New Churny Road.)

To-morrow Thursday GRAND MATINEE PRIZE SHOW at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

VALUABLE WATCHES GIVEN AWAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

?
WHY?

WHY did the band, crafty underground villains meet in such an amazing place as the sewers of Paris?

WHY did the detective risk his life in entering the den of thieves?

WHY did the spy steal and then return the valuable Necklace?

All these baffling questions fully answered in that Great Universal Serial Photoplay

THE PURPLE MASK

played by a brilliant cast of Players and headed by the greatest Serial Stars on earth

GRACE CUNARD and FRANCIS FORD

See this fascinating serial. I, II, III Episodes this week. See it every week—Take the family. Now playing at the

ITALIAN CINEMA

ELDORADO

LAMINGTON ROAD. (NORTH.)

Monsoon Time: **6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.**

THURSDAY, 9th AUGUST, BEING A PUBLIC HOLIDAY,
SPECIAL MATINEE AT 4-45 P.M. SHARP.
VALUABLE PRIZE.

LAST NIGHT OF
PRESENT ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME!

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10

GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES

PALACE OF VARIETIES

THE GAIETY CO.

presents

THE WORLD-FAMOUS NOVELTY ACT

Frolics in Frogland

ZEEO

The only Lady Frog

assisted by

ZAIDA AND QUEENIE

LA PETIT

ZILLA

The Prince of Pentomime

IN SONGS AND DANCES

A Bright Australian Star with a Voice

XAIDA STELLA

AUSTRALIAN VESTA TILLEY

By Parsmission of

MISS VESTA TILLEY, LONDON

QUEENIE LLOYD

THE CUTE KID

The

MUSICAL WEATHERLEYS

in a

SWEET MUSICAL ACT

THE ABOVE REFINED ENTERTAINMENT

will be intercepted

BY PATHE'S EXCLUSIVE DRAMA:

THE DEADLY MODEL

and

A SPARKLING COMEDY

TO-MORROW IS OUR GALA NIGHT AND CHANGE!

Poona Races

Commencing from to-morrow

Results of each day's Racing will he shown on the Screen the same Evening

at 6-30 show.

SMITH MOTOR WHEEL

ADDS LUXURY IN CYCLING
MAKES HILL CLIMBING EAS
OFFERS ECONOMIC JOURNEY
AND IS EASILY

DETACHED OR ATTACHED

TO ANY BICYCLE.

ADVANTAGES:

Like other wheels, it does NOT SLIP, nor does it BUMP when riding. It takes on TOP WITH the machine smoothly and well, and gives NO JERKS to the rider.

FOR PARTICULARS AND PRICE APPLY TO:—

S. BOYCE & Co., KARA[illegible]
OR
Messrs. D. COWASJI & CO.,
20, FORT-STREET—BOMBAY

NEW ALHAMBRA

CINEMA.

NEW SANDHURST ROAD.

Telephone No. 2417

LAST AND SIXTH INSTALMENT

10,000 feet of

THE

MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY

Concluding events most thundering

Farewell Scenes Highly Exciting

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

PRIZE MATINEES at 3-30 & 5-15

AND EVERY NIGHT

At 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

PRICES HALF ONLY.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

The depression from the west has again given widespread rain in the extreme north. A depression is forming at the head of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Kashmir, Sind, Central Provinces and Malabar; local in Bengal, North-west Frontier Province, Central India east, in Mysore and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Punjab, North-east Baluchistan, Rajputana, Gujarat and Hyderabad. The chief amounts are:—Tavoy, Moulmein, Akyab, Kyaukpyu three inches, Bassein five, Toungoo, Maymyo one and a half, Monywa, Cuttack, Ambala one, Khushab, Jacobabad three, Pendra, Jagdalpur one, Raipur five, Cocanada one.

Forecast:—Increase of rain round the head of the Bay, decrease in North-west Frontier Province.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th Aug. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.676 Inch
Temperature of Air	80.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.2 "
Dew Point	75 0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.852 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	8.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84 4 "
Minimum do.	77.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,SSE,W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	110 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.35 Inches
Total fall during month	0.73 "
Do. do. year	31 53 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th Aug.	0 01 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug	h. m.	ft. in
Tues.	7	m 1 58	28 7	7	m 7 48	16 5
		2 14a	29 1		8 27a	15 5
Wed	8	m 2 49	27 11	8	m 8 37	17 9
		2 55a	28 0		9 14a	15 11
Thur	9	m 3 42	27 0	9	m 9 32	19 3
		3 38a	26 9		10 6a	16 8
Fri	10	m 4 50	26 1	10	m 10 40	20 7
		4 27a	25 5		11 6a	17 5
Sat.	11	m 6 11	25 6	11	m 0 20a	21 4
		5 35a	24 5			
Sun	12	m 7 54	25 6	12	m 0 22	17 11
		7 0	23 10		2 3a	21 4
Mon	13	m 9 8	25 11	13	m 1 36	18 0
		8 28a	23 10		3 13a	20 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
7 (Tuesday)	6h. 17m.	7h. 11m.
8 (Wednesday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 11m.
9 (Thursday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 11m.
10 (Friday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 10m.
11 (Saturday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 9m.
12 (Sunday)	6h 19m.	7h. 9m.
13 (Monday)	6h 19m.	7h. 9m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1917 July 19d. 8h. 30.1m. a.m.; First quarter: 27d. 0h 10.4m. p.m.; Full Moon August: 3d. 10h. 40.9m. a.m.; Last quarter: 10d. 1h. 26.4m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Tuesday, the 7th August 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 1.20in. of rain Skies are heavily clouded in the north and the south-west Punjab and lightly clouded in the east Punjab. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect except in the extreme eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Cawnpore has had 0.26in., and Allahabad 0.13in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Sind and local in Rajputana; Jacobabad has had 2.64in., Karachi 0.13in., Bikaneer 0.11in., Kotah 0.36in. and Mount Abu 0.48in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect at Jacobabad and Bikaneer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat, Ahmedabad has had 0.15in. and Surat 0.11in. In Kathiawar, Rajkot reports 0.15in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in the extreme western districts; Jubbulpore has had 0.16in, Sangor 0.12in., Amroati 0.11in., Nagpur 0.14in., Chanda 0.36in. and Raipur 5.28in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess in Berar but in defect at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been local; Bombay has had 0.20in. and Karwar 0.44in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 0.12in. of rain and Nizamabad 0.21in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at some stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Weather is unsettled in north-west India. Rainfall has increased in upper Sind and the United and the Central Provinces but decreased in Rajputana. It has been nearly general in Sind, Gujarat and the Central Provinces with the exception of the extreme western districts and in Malabar and local in the east Punjab, Rajputana, the United Provinces, north Hyderabad, and the Konkan. Isolated showers have occurred in Kathiawar, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Central Provinces and local rain in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, the United Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula and some showers in Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Deccan and on the Coromandel coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on TUESDAY the 7th of August, 1917.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Hours of Sunshine: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date
PENINSULA GULF—						
Bombay	—	—	64	..	0	0
Do. (6th Aug.)	86.1	79.6	64	..	0	—0.03
Jask	93.7	81.0	79	..	0	—0.06
Do. (6th Aug.)	93.3	80.5	81	..	0	—0.17
Muscat	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (6th Aug.)	88.1	78.1	82	..	0	
CENTRAL—						
Mhow	95.3	80.6	87	..	5.67	+2.72
Nowgong	84.1	78.2	88	0.07	24.36	+12.28
Saugor	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jubbulpore	94.6	80.0	73	..	5.18	..
Amraoti	94.7	79.1	81	1.29	10.76	+3.60
Nagpur	91.7	80.6	79	—	10.08	+2.68
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Akola	92.7	80.9	76	..	19.35	—5.12
Badnera	91.8	82.5	79	..	12.41	—0.17
Chanda	91.0	77.2	87	0.02	21.20	+1.14
Jubbulpore	92.4	77.9	8	0.26	23.41	+11.68
Allahabad	93.8	80.5	86	0.13	22.59	—3.36
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	100.7	77.0	90	2.64	3.32	—1.78
Karachi	86.0	78.9	90	0.13	0.69	—3.81
Ajmer	85.2	75.6	89	..	20.12	+8.19
Jodhpur	87.2	76.1	84	..	14.52	+9.57
Kotah	85.6	75.6	83	0.36	27.20	+12.02
Mount Abu	70.2	65.4	90	0.48	31.81	+7.95
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Baroda	87.0	77.7	87	0.07	7.82	—1.60
Dwarka	82.1	77.1	92	0.07	4.65	—6.45
Broach	87.0	78.8	91	0.04	16.43	+6.29
Rajkot	82.8	72.6	87	0.15	11.72	—0.18
Dhrangadra Farm	89.8	76.8	85	0.15	11.27	+0.11
Surat	87.1	77.3	93	0.11	24.79	—2.60
Ahmedabad	90.8	76.6	86	0.15	16.4	—2.45
Deesa	87.8	76.0	92	0.09	13.4	—0.26
Roorkee	84 1	73.8	86	0.01	25.6	+14.55
Ahsore	89 1	72.4	90	..	19.18	—2.53
DECCAN PLATEAU—						
Ahmednagar	90.9	75.3	95	0.16	24 37	—6.63
Poona	83.4	73.2	95	0.12	35.73	—1.66
Sholapur	86.1	74.4	84	..	29.73	+3.57
Kirkee	86 1	74.7	90	0.04	45.05	—0.41
Akola	91 2	75.0	79	..	2.16	—5.52
Aurangabad	90.3	75.3	90	0.11	11.35	—0.[illegible]
Nasik	83.6	75.8	82	0.14	16.90	—9.07
Dhulia	87 5	75.0	87	0.3[illegible]	30.36	+2.66
Nagar	78.3	74.0	95	0.26	50.20	+9.65
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.4	77.6	85	0.2[illegible]	28 97	—18.35
Ratnagiri	84 1	76.5	89	0.01	54 51	—14.41
Marmugao	84.8	76.4	92	0.03	38.93	—12.95
Karwar	84.6	75.2	91	0.44	77.60	—6.14
SOUTHERN DECCAN AND MYSORE—						
Hyderabad—						
Nizamabad	95.0	73.2	69	..	1.47	—8.53
Bidar	90.2	67 5	75	0.12	4.19	—4.27
Raichur	91 1	68.9	89	..	5.11	—6 91
Gulbarga	92.8	72.9	89	..	5 07	—4.97
Bijapur	92.6	70.3	71	—	6.29	+0 31
Belgaum	89.9	66.2	92	0.03	10.27	—9.29
Dharwar	91.6	70.0	74	..	10.86	—2.19
Kaladgi (Badami)	90.4	73 8	90	0.21	21.24	+5.50
Mysore	90.4	75.4	66	..	9.52	—4.18
MALABAR AND CARGO—						
Bangalore	87.1	75.4	92	0.2[illegible]	20.47	+9 50
Cuddapah	94 6	75.1	94	0.16	32 48	—17.91
Madras	4 1	74.7	86	1.35	47.08	—7.60
Colombo	90.4	78.9	82	0.02	7.85	—6.12
MADRAS (EXCEPTIONAL)—						
Malabar and Mid Mys—						
Mangalore	95 3	76.4	91	0 05	17.18	+5.25
Beauty	92.4	76.5	95	—	4.47	+0.27
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	93.0	77.8	84	..	9.98	+2.98
Bangalore	82 5	66.1	85	0.11	6.86	—1.58
Coimbatore	91.9	72.8	76	..	1.04	—2.14
Trichinopoly	94.1	77.3	77	..	4.79	+1.56
Negapatam	94.3	77.4	81	0.03	2.15	—1.34

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 7th August, 1917 was 29.844 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Aug. 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports			7,000
Futures at New York Oct.			26 06
" " Jan.			25.67
" " Mar.			25.80
Spot Cotton at New York			27.30
" New Orleans			26.63
Futures at New Orleans Oct.			24 93
" " Jan.			25.00

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 4th.

LINSEEDS.

Linseed Calcutta August-Sept. Value		600

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Owing to the sharp advance advised in the New York closing cable of yesterday the tone of the local market this morning was firmer, and Good Broach April was quoted Rs. 490. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 488 and immediately jumped to Rs. 493, but soon after declined to Rs. 489 and remained at this rate for some time with little doing, buyers being disinclined to operate and sellers steady. At Colaba business was done in Good Broach at Rs. 489 and later on at Rs. 487. Only a few transactions were made and the general tone of the market has been quiet, but steady. On Association terms also there was very little doing, buyers holding aloof. Closing prices were as under.

Ready cotton continues quiet with little enquiry either by exporters or mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine M. G. Bengal	Sept.		387
Good M. G. Westerns	Augt-Sept.		445
Good H. G. Westerns	Augt-Sept.		439
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	Augt-Sept.		433
Good M. G. Coompta	Augt-Sept.		436
Good M. G. Mirki	Augt-Sept.		434

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April	Rs. 485/6
Fine Khamgaon Akola	January	476
" Khandeish		450
" Muthia		412
" Bengal		356
Fully Good Bengal		365

Quotation for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Broach good	April	484/8
Bengal	January fully good	364

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 7th AUGUST 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G	Gd.	F.G.F.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals	395	385	375			Ready.
H. G. Sind Punjab	396	385	375			"
M. G. Athni-Miraj						
"Good Staple"				482		"
Sawgd. Dharwar						
Surat				483	473	"
M. G. Westerns				455	441	"
H. G. Westerns				445	431	"
M. G. Compta				495	481	"
M. G. Kadi Viramgam			521	509		"

ERRATA.

In our article on "Indian Cotton" in yesterday's issue, owing to printer's errors in lines 34, 35 and 36, the meaning is obscure. These lines should read:—"and exports, upcountry by rail, and mill consumption for 1917-18 as above (viz., 2,800,000 bales), the stock," etc.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 7th August, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	..	385	365	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Bengals (M G)	396	386	374	..	Ready
		389		..	Sept.
Sind-Punjab (M G)	398	388	376	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	389	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
	..	390	365	350	Ready
Oomra M.G. (Fair-Staple)	..	448	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Akola Khamgaum	..	425	405	..	Ready
Karanja (M G)	..	468	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Oomrawatee deep cotpolees (M G)	..	410	396	..	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M G	..	422	397	..	Ready
Westmal (M G)	..	430	410	..	Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M G)	..	476	416	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	..	440	420	..	Ready
Broach (M G)	..	480	460	440	Ready
	..	..	..	480	1/25th Apl 18
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	..	510	490	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	385	370	..	Ready
			Good	F.G.F.	
Bhagolkote Bijapur (M.G.	..	..	485	465	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	490	475	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	492		August/Sept.
	..	..	456	436	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	453	..	August/Sept.
	..	..	445	425	Ready
Coompta (M.G.)	..	..	495	475	Ready
	..	..	495	..	August/Sept.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Aug. 7th—4 p. m

	Bazaar Terms.	Rail. Delivery.
Ready.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Wheat, White Delhi 79.36 ..	42 0 0	6 4 5
" " Cawapore 70.30 ..	41 8 0	6 4 3
" Karachi Baugla	41 0 0	6 4 0
Rapeseed Brown Delhi ..	6 4 0	6 10 0
" " Cawapore ..	6 4 0	6 10 0
" Yellow Cawapore ..	7 0 0	7 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 0 0	8 6 0
" " Thin ..	7 8 0	7 14 0
Teaseed, White 85.15 ..	43 4 0	8 1 0
" Gajar 75.25 ..	43 0 0	8 0 0
" Gajar 50 50 ..	42 0 0	8 12 0
" Black ..	36 0 0	8 0 0
Poppyseed, White	7 6 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	38 8 0	8 2 0
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 4 0
Jawa	25 0 0	4 4 0
Arandi	36 8 0	8 2 0

Forward. Rs. a. p.

Wheat Sept.	..	..	6 9 0
Linseed Sept.	..	..	8 11 6

RECEIPTS.

Throughout this are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 6th August:—

Cotton	3 714 bales
Wheat	20 530 cwts
Linseed	13,826 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed	85 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	5,424 "
Castorseed	5 610 "
Rice	5,042 "
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	1235 "
Mowraseed	12 "
Gram	1,982 "
Jowar	540 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	845 "

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 4th and 5th August:—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	9	10,767
B. B. & C.I. Railway	1	1,172

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs.	From
Nil		

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

The Silver Market was steady.
Bar Gold 25-14.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-12-6.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 96-11.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 96-11.
Silver 2nd Sett. Ex-duty 97-2.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1-4 7-32.
Bank Demand drafts 1-4 19-32.
3 Months sight Credits 1-4 19-32.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 185½.
3 Months' sight Francs Fr. 192.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 180½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 281½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 Days' sight Japan Rs. 147.
D. D. on New York. Rs. 309½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrarnt 95.
Warrant 3 per cent.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 86.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces 66.
3 per cent. Small pieces 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice, 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond long dated 75.
Municipal long dated. 7¾.
Municipal short dated, 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 years January-July, 73¼.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
Sanitary, 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES

The market for Cotton Mill shares improved owing to the expected good dividends which will be paid shortly and closed firm.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,790 to 1,815 and closed at 1,810. Madhavjees from 2,175 to 2,205 and closed at 2,195, Fazulbhoys from 815 to 830, Indore-Malwas from 382/8 to 387/8, Indian Bleachings from 267/8 to 271/4, Crescents from 243/12 to 248/12, Currimbhoys from 355 to 368/12, Nagpurs from 2,415 to 2,420, Pearls from 542/8 to 547/8, Simplexs from 725 to 732/8.

Davids improved to 542/8, Centurys to 355, Finlays to 337/8, New Greats to 217/8, Shapurjis to 127/8 and Swadeshis to 1,820.

Tata Irons Ordinary shares were placed between 282/8 to 287/8 and Deferreds from 1,160 to 1,175, Katnis Ordinary improved to 275.

Alcock Ashdowns were steady at 980. Bombay Steams declined to 302½, Tata Hydros to 1,165 and Bombay-Burmas improved to 945.

BOMBAY'S COTTON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The arrivals of raw cotton into Bombay by rail and sea (foreign and coastwise) during the week ending the 21st July, 1917, were 65,150 bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 15,484 bales and 16,736 bales in the corresponding period of 1916 and 1915, respectively. The total arrivals of raw cotton from the beginning of the present season (1st September) were 2,859,273 bales, a decrease of 5 per cent. as compared with the figures (3,006,003 bales) for the corresponding period of 1915-16, but an increase of 11 per cent. over the figures (2,565,847 bales) for 1914-15.

The exports of raw cotton from Bombay by sea to foreign countries during the three months ending June, 1917, amounted to 504,809 bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 613,274 bales and 700,915 bales in the corresponding period of 1916 and 1915, respectively.

The total imports during the week ending the 21st July, 1917, of cotton piece goods by sea from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, and Rangoon amounted to 26 million yards, as against 64 million yards and 71 million yards in the corresponding period of 1916 and 1915, respectively. The total quantity of piece goods (Indian and foreign) despatched during the same period by rail from the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and Madras amounted to 1.936 tons, as against 2,712 tons in 1916 and 2,613 tons in 1915.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The report of the Directors of the Bombay Gas Company, Limited, presented to the shareholders at the ordinary meeting of the Company on Thursday, the 17th of May, is as follows:—The Directors submit herewith the audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1916. The profit for the year as shown by the Net Revenue Account, after allowing for interest and exchange, amounts to £28.985 5s. 8d., making with £9,799 15s. 4d brought forward from the preceding year, £38,776 1s. available for dividend. Deducting the interim dividend paid in November last (£8,400) and placing £842 17s. 3d. to Reserve Fund there remains £29,533 3s. 9d., out of which the Directors recommend a dividend of 4½ per cent. (less income tax) making 7½ per cent. for the year, which will leave £16,933 3s. 9d. to be carried forward to the current year. The retiring Directors are Mr. William Graham Bradshaw and Mr. Louis Penny, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. The Auditors, Mr. Spencer Gore Browne and Mr. Ernest Drew, F.C.A., also retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. The dividend will be paid on and after the 31st May next.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

Witnesses for the defence are being examined in the bribery case against Mr. Harsukh Rai, sub-judge, before Mr. Hilton at Montgomery. Mr. T. R. King, Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, has been summoned by the defence as a witness.

BANKS.

Name and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Quotation last sales.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	Jan.-July	18½	310
Alliance Bk.	100	Jan.-Aug	14½	330
Bk. of Baroda Rs. 56	100	Jan.-July.	10½	£,D. 72
Bank of Bombay	500	—	18½	1,440
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	19½	1 455
Bank of India Rs.50	100	Feb.-July	7½	72
Bank of Madras	500	do.	12½	1 085
Centra. Bk. Rs. 40	50	—	7½	25
Central Co-op., Rs.	50	—	0 0	50
Standard Bk. [0 5	100	Jan.-July	Nil	30
[P 5	100	do.	Nil.	35
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank	20	Oct.-April	15½	£30
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	March	9½	65 8
Mercantile Bg. [				
£ 12s A \	25	—	10½	£23
12s B \	25	—	10½	£23
Hongkong & Shang..	$ 125	Feb.-Aug.	33½	£82
National Bank Ltd.	£20	Sept.-Mar	10	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advance	500	Apl.-Oct.	40		1035
Bhimrad Cotton	100	—	3		200
Bombay Cotton	500	Nil	—		300
Bombay Dyeing	200	Mar. Sept.	35		960
Bomb'y Cultiva	250	—	40		710
Bradbury Mill	250	—	—		521
Centu..	100	Mar.-Sept.	15		335
Central India C	500	May-Nov.	20		2 420
Central India F	500	May-Nov.	5		£.D 410
China	1 000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		375
Colaba Lands & Mill	700	—	55		1 190
Coorla	1 000	Mar.-Sept.	60		505
Crescent	100	do.	12		248-12
Currimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept	20		368-12
David	250	do.	10		542-8
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	14		170
Emperor Edward	500	—	30		550
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept	30		830
Framjee Petit	1 000	May.	90		1 200
Finlay	250	Apl.-Oct.	14		337-8
Gold Mohur	500	—	25		285
Globe	100	—	Nil.		30
Hindustan	1 000	—	50		520
Hyderabad	1 000	do.	50		1 500
Indian Spinning	100	do.	10		271 4
Indian Manufg.	1 000	—	25		420
Ingo-China	1 000	Mar.-Sept.	50		800
Indore Malwa	100	Apl.-Oct.	30		365
Jamsetjee	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.		60
Jupiter Baloo	500	Apl.-Oct.	Nil		360
Kasturchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	150		1260
Khatau	1 000	Apl.-Oct.	60		830
Khatau	1 000	June-Dec.	100		840
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	30		850
Lakshmi Cotton	1 000	Mar.-Aug.	100		2 180
Madhavji Dharamsey	500	Apl.-Sept.	100		2190
Maurice United	1 000	June-Dec.	50		1 700
Mauricejee Petit	1 000	Mar.-Sept.	90		1 660
Meyer Sassoon	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.		80
Moorjee Goculdas	1 000	—	60		2 500
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug.	8		300
Nawab of Cambay	500	Apl.-Oct.	20		com. 530
New Great Eastern	200	—	12		212-8
New Girpol Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	30		810
Pearl	250	—	20		54[illegible]-8
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	14		240
Presidency	1 000	Jan.-July	Nil.		260
Ramoon Cotton	1 000	Apl.-Oct	Nil.		450
Reliance Bk.	500	April	20	X.D	325
Shahjahanpur	1 000	—	275		5 700
Simplex	100	—	—		127 8
Standard	500	Jan.-Dec.	50		732-8
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Sept.	100		1 805
Swan	250	Oct.	25		242-8
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct	90		1,82[illegible]
Tata Mill	[illegible]	400	—		690
Textile	[illegible]	400	5		320
Union	500	Mar.-Sept.	70		1720
Vishnu Cotton	500	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		200
Western India	1 000	—	70	nom.	370
		—	70		590
		—	20	£. D	370

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	Mar.-Aug.	4½		98
Amritsar Patti ..	100	do.	6½		113
Ahmedabad Prantij	500	do.	9		527-8
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture	500	do.	4.%	Par	590
*Central Provinces	100	Jan.-July	6½		90
*Dhond—Baramati	100	do.	4½		85
Gujerat	100	Jan.-June	4½		88
Hoshangabad	100	do.	4½		103
Madura Bhon Rs. 90	100	Apl.-Oct.	4½	X.D.	76
Pachora Jamner Rs. 75	100	Jan.-July.	4½		60
Sara Sirajganj	100	May Nov.	4½		81
Sialkot Narowal	100	Apl.-Oct.	5½		97
*Sind Light	100	July-Dec.	7½		103
Tapti Valley	50	Jan.-Aug.	7½		530
Upper Sind Light	100	Jan.-July	6½	X.D.	94

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	Rs. 750	May.	Rs. 250		Rs. 5700
Albert Karachee	1,000	Nov.	40		850
Breal's Cawapore	200	Aug.	6		195
Bellary Press	100	—	15		130
Broach Ditty	200	Oct.	20		120
Fort	250	Nov.	50		660
Godavery Valley	100	—	6		40
Harvey and Satappa	500	July	40		620
Hindustan P. & M.	250	—	—		145
Hingoles	100	Sept.	6		105
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	10		115
Jumna Ging & P.C	1 000	—	7½		700
Karachee Press	500	Jan	40		550
Lohengaum	400	Sept.	Nil.		335
Manmapura Cin.	125	—	7½		100
Mahuve	200	Oct	Nil.		125
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.		20
Malmar Mfg.	250	Aug	15		240
New East Indian	1 000	Sept	80		920
New Mofussil Co.	400	Nov.	50		755
New Berar	500	Oct.	40		460
New Prince of Wale	500	do.	50	X.D.	700
Sind	466	May.	Nil.		355
Surat City	200	Oct.	16		170
Thacker & Co. Ltd	500	Sept.	30		495
Ward Wan, G.P.	150	—	—		100

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdowns Co.	100	Oct.-May	100		980
Ali-India U. Co. Est	100	August.	Rs. 1		4
Bamankna	5	—	Rs. 2		3
Back Bay Bash	50	—	6	nom.	50
Badham Pile	75	June	3		92
Baroda Tram Co.	10	—	Nil		45
B. Ice and Tile	50	—	—		100
Bri. Burma Pet	5	Mar.-Oct.	5		6 4
Bombay Burma	14	Jan.-Aug.	15		945
Bombay Electric S. & F.	50	Feb.-Aug.	6		100
Bombay Ice	50	—	10		352-8
Bombay Dyeing	600	Jan.-Aug.	12		17
Bombay Flour	400	—	24		1,510
Bo. Land & Building	200	Mar.-Sept.	12		380
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	250	Dec.-Oct.	12	X.D.	302 8
Bundi Cement J.	10	May Oct.	Nil		290
Central I. M. Co. Ltd	15	April	5-10		22
City of Bo. bldg.	500	Dec.-Jan.	25		50
Delhi Flour	200	Sept.	9		350
Empir. of. Life B.	500	—	42		120
The Eastern [illegible]	40	Mill.	Nil.		325
Ice	250	Mill.	Nil.		16-4
Chemical Co. [illegible]	25	—	Nil.		30
Indian Cement	10	—	—		342-8
	4	—	—		275
Ind. Cement [illegible]	10	—	45 12	X. D.	960
		—	1%		197
Ind. Mercantile In Co., Ltd. ex. 2).	10	Dec.	8.%		105
Indian Oil Co. [illegible] New Issue	100	Dec.-July	7½		80
Jam [illegible] Lp	10	Dec.-July	7½		
John Roberts & Co	25	March.	7½		215
Jost's Eng. Co., L	10	Oct.-July	10		200
Kamp & Co., ns. 1	5	Oct.	10.%		85
Karachee Landg.	20	July	Rs. 16		180
Rs. 75	20	—	Nil.		130
Marsha & Co	10	July	5½		74
Macke. s & Sawmill	10	—	Rs. 15		220
Mackenzie & Price Co.	10	—	4½	nom.	85
Marsland Price Co.	10	—	7½		65
Ocean S. Ship & Dock	20	May	30		395
Pallonji & Co.	4	July	11		57 8
Port Canning Co	1,00	Sept	40		737-8
Shahjahanpur Sugar	1	—	30		50
Sir Curbaksh Co	10	Mar.-Aug	6	nom.	55
Steel Corporation Mfg. Co.	10	—	5		100
Tata Iron Steel Co.	7	Sept.	15		287-8
	3	Sept.	185		1175
Tata Hydro Elec.	15	Mar.-Sept	6		148
	1,00	Jan.	7	£.D	1,165
Tata Hydro Dep Com. P.S.	1,00	April Oct.	7		1035
Thacker & Co		May	5½	3% Prem	
Telephone Co	5	—	30		235
			Rs 6		161

PHILIPS & CO., LTD.

STOCK ACCOUNT "FRIGHTFULLY TAMPERED WITH."

AMPLE JUSTIFICATION TO REJECT THE ACCOUNTS.

In reference to the Balance Sheet and Report to be submitted to the shareholders of Philips & Co. Ltd., at their meeting today, the following report, which has been prepared by an expert in Company accounts will be read with interest. The writer of the report had before him the two cancelled balance sheets as well as the third one which will be presented to the shareholders to-day:—

Last year's report contained no recommendation from the Board for payment of bonus to the staff.

If the said report was adopted by the shareholders as presented by the Directors, the management were certainly wrong in going beyond it and paying bonus.

Bonus is not a charge against revenue, but an appropriation of revenue, and it can only be paid by the Directors after it is sanctioned by the shareholders at their General Meeting.

Though the payment of bonus was made by the Board without the sanction of the shareholders previously obtained, those concerned in the management have not even reported the payment of it in the present report and asked the shareholders to confirm the payment.

THE THREE BALANCE SHEETS.

In a trading concern like this, the net result as to profit and loss depends very much on the manner in which the stock is valued at the end of a year. The three Balance Sheets for the year 1916-17 show the Stock and Gross Profit at three different figures as under:—

Balance Sheet dated 22-6-1917 Stock Rs. 3,85,325-6-8.

Balance Sheet dated 22-6-1917 Gross Profit Rs. 1,58,447-9-8.

Balance Sheet dated 5-7-1917 Stock Rs. 4,12,425-15-10.

Balance Sheet dated 5-7-1917 Gross Profit Rs. 1,33,062-3-10.

Balance Sheet dated 19-7-1917 Stock Rs. 3,60,872-11-10.

Balance Sheet dated 19-7-1917 Gross Profit Rs. 81,508-15-10.

Thus in the first Balance Sheet, which had even been sent out to some of the shareholders, the valuation of the stock was shown at a sum of Rs. 24,452-10-10 higher than that in the final Balance Sheet, whereas the corresponding increase in the gross profit is shown at Rs. 76,938-9-10. As the difference between the two gross profits is not the same as the difference between the two valuations of stock, it follows that in the first Balance Sheet not only was the stock over-valued but that there was also a fictitious decrease in the purchase, or a fictitious increase in the sales, or both, which was subsequently adjusted. A comparison of the two Balance Sheets under review shows that in the first one Customers' accounts were shown at Rs. 1,27,876-10-8 and in the third one at Rs. 75,390-11-8 that is to say the amount in the first exceeded the amount in the third by a sum of Rs. 52,485-15-0. This means that in the first Balance Sheet Customers' accounts were debited with fictitious sales to the extent of the said sum of Rs. 52,485-15-0 which fictitious debit was subsequently erased. The said fictitious debit exactly corresponds with the difference between the sum of Rs. 76,938-9-10 being the amount by which the gross profit in the first balance sheet exceeds the gross profit in the third balance sheet, and the sum of Rs. 24,452-10-10 being the amount by which the value of the stock in the first balance sheet exceeds the same in the third balance sheet.

MANIPULATION OF FIGURES.

In the *second* Balance Sheet, the stock was shown at a sum of Rs. 27,100-9-2 higher than that in the first Balance Sheet, and still the gross profit was shown at a sum of Rs. 25,385-5-10 less than in the first Balance Sheet. From this it evidently follows, that in the preparation of the second Balance Sheet, either the purchases were increased or the sales were decreased or both. A comparison of the first and second Balance Sheet shows that in the preparation of the second Balance Sheet Customers' accounts were decreased by a sum of Rs. 52,485-15-0 and this decrease accounts for the gross profit in the second Balance Sheet being less by a sum of Rs. 25,385-5-10 than that in the first Balance Sheet, notwithstanding that the stock in the second Balance Sheet exceeded the stock in the first Balance Sheet by a sum of Rs. 27,100-9-2 (Rs 27,100-9-2, Rs. 25,385-5-10, Rs. 52,485-15-0).

In the *third* and *final* Balance Sheet the stock is shown at a sum of Rs. 51,553-4-0 less than that in the second Balance Sheet, and the gross profit is also shown less by the very same figure, which means that after the preparation of the second Balance Sheet, no further change was made in the purchase and sales but only the value of the stock was further decreased.

There is, thus, ample evidence to show that the stock account on which depends the whole result as to gross profit has been frightfully tampered with. First it was made to show a gross profit of Rs. 1.58,447 then a Gross Profit of Rs. 1,33.062 and finally a Gross Profit of Rs. 81,508. There would be no wonder if the last Gross Profit of Rs. 81.508 also proved fictitious and liable to be further decreased. There is thus ample justification not to accept the report and the accounts, and one or two independent auditors should be at once appointed to investigate the accounts and report thereon and until the report is received the present meeting should be adjourned *sine die*.

THE AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY.

All the three Balance Sheets were signed by the Company's Auditors. The Gross Profits in the three Balance Sheets varied considerably and the first balance sheet showed a net profit of Rs. 54,272, the second Balance Sheet a net profit of Rs. 28,886-10-6 and the third Balance Sheet a loss of Rs. 20,164 and there was thus ample reason to arouse suspicion in the minds of the Auditors as to the valuation of the stock and yet it is strange that the shareholders have not a line from them by way of a report in the matter.

It is recommended by the Directors to pay a dividend of 8¾ per cent. absorbing a sum of Rs. 17,500 by withdrawing the same from the Equalization of Dividend Account. It is imprudent to pay a dividend on the one hand and to keep a loss of Rs. 16.340-10-4 (Loss of Rs. 18,840-10-4 as per the balance sheet, less Rs. 2,500 written off by withdrawal from the Equilization of Dividend Account) standing on the other hand. It is certainly advisable not to pay any dividend this year but to wipe out the said loss by withdrawing the amount of the loss from the Equalization of Dividend Account.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 7th of Vad of Shravan, 1973.
Mahomedan: 17th Shaval, 1335.
Parsi: 2nd of Aspandad, 1286.
Jewish: 20th of Ab, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 17 min.; Sunset: 7th. 11min

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Home Rule Lecture at Morarji Goculdas Hall, 9-30 p.m. (S.T.).

THURSDAY, Aug. 9.

"Gokul Ashtami" (Hindu Holiday), Banks closed.
Poona Races: First Extra Meeting.

FRIDAY, Aug. 10.

The Homeward English Mail closes at G.P.O. at 4 p.m.

MONDAY, August. 13.

Sitting of Exemption Tribunal, Town Hall, 11 a.m.

MONDAY, Aug. 20.

Ladies' Condolence Meeting for late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji: Empire Theatre, 4-45 p.m. H. E. Lady Willingdon presiding.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co. in "Bing Boys are pere" at 9-00.
Empire Cinema: 6-00, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Bavy Marie Osbourne in "Lewin Kiddies."
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-00 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwards.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rifles, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BABU PANALAL P J CH, DISPENSARY.

In July, 1917, 653 males, 93 females and 144 children, making a total of 890 patients, were treated at the above dispensary.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

Two leopard cats (*Felis Bengalensis*) have been presented by the Bombay Natural History Society to the Zoological collection.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Secretary of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital announces a number of contributions towards the hospital, which raise the total of funds so far subscribed by the public to Rs. 29,13,555.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Parel Branch, Pundit Balkrishna Sharma of the Arya Samaj, will deliver a public lecture in Marathi on "The Life of Shri Krishna" on Friday evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Library Hall of the Parel Branch of the League.

A STOVE TRAGEDY.

Ambiabai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-two years, residing at Kalbadevi, was lighting a stove on Monday, when her clothes accidentally caught fire. She sustained severe burns about the body and was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where she succumbed to her injuries in the evening.

BOY KNOCKED DOWN BY A VICTORIA.

Runchhor Lowji, a Hindu boy, aged 8 years, and his four-year-old brother were running across Ridge Road on Monday, when the former was knocked down by a victoria. The driver pulled up, picked up the boy and putting him down at the side of the road, drove off. The boy was removed by his parents to the Sir J. J. Hospital, suffering from dislocation of the left elbow.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Six attacks and six deaths occurred from plague on Tuesday, Umarkhadi and Kumbharwada reporting one attack each, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Mandvi and Sion, each one attack and one death, and Maratha Hospital, one death. There were two attacks and two deaths from small-pox and cholera was absent. The total number of deaths was 100, while it was 98 on the corresponding day of last year and 79 of 1915.

CHILD'S DEATH FROM OPIUM POISON.

DRUGGED BY MOTHER TO STOP CRYING.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Sharifabu, a Mahomedan female child, aged about five weeks. The evidence was to the effect that the deceased's mother started giving opium to the child ever since the child became fifteen days old. The child cried much on Sunday and the mother gave it a little opium to quiet it. About half an hour later, the child could not be roused and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where it subsequently died. The jury returned a verdict of death from opium given by the mother because it was crying too much.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

ARMY AND NAVY CUTTER'S TROUBLES.

A REVISED JUDGMENT.

(Before Mr. Justice Marten.)

IN RE DOUGLAS BALFOUR AN INSOLVENT.

This was an application by the insolvent under section 8 Sub Clause 1 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, for a review of his Lordship's order made on the 19th of June, 1917.

Mr. J. D. Davar instructed by Messrs. Pandia & Co., appeared on behalf of the insolvent.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia instructed by Messrs. Khambatta and Co., appeared for Navachand Goolaji and Co., opposing creditors.

The insolvent, Douglas Balfour, a cutter in the employ of the Army and Navy Stores at Bombay was adjudicated an insolvent on his own petition. On the 19th of June, 1917, when he applied for his discharge it was ordered that he should be discharged on his consenting to judgment being entered against him by the Official Assignee for the sum of Rs. 2,000 to be paid out of his future earnings at the rate of Rs. 100 p.m. The insolvent agreed to this condition and judgment was therefore made against him for Rs. 2,000 to be paid by instalments of Rs. 100 p. m. The present application before his Lordship was for a review of that order, praying that judgment be passed against him for less than Rs. 2,000 to be paid by instalments of something less than Rs 100 p.m., owing to certain events which happened subsequent to the passing of that order. In his affidavit he stated that after the said order was passed he fell ill and was unable to attend to his work until 16th July. Owing to that illness he had to incur an expense of Rs. 70. Further that his wife was an invalid and he had to send her to Calcutta, Poona and Nainital and undergo heavy expenses. He had two children towards whose expenses for education he had to pay Rs. 25 p. m. In all his expenses for boarding, rent, servant and Dhobie, his wife and children came to Rs. 345 p.m. He got a salary of Rs. 450 p. m. and out of that Rs. 45 was deducted by the stores for his provident fund and Rs. 14 towards income tax. He found it, therefore, totally impossible to pay Rs. 100 p. m. He therefore submitted that some reduction should be made in the principal sum to be paid to the Official Assignee as well as in the instalments to be paid every month.

Mr. Wadia took a preliminary objection that the Court had no power to review its order of 19th June. That objection was overruled by his Lordship.

After hearing counsel for both sides, his Lordship gave judgment. In the course of the judgment his Lordship said he thought he had jurisdiction under section 8, subsection 1 to entertain the application.

There were unforeseen circumstances. In the present case when the rule was heard, his Lordship had no opportunity of hearing the Insolvent's counsel because the insolvent appeared in person and therefore the facts of his case were not properly put before the Court. He also set out for the first time details of his expenditure. Looking at those expenses his Lordship could not say that they were unreasonable, having regard to the condition of life of the insolvent. His expenses came to Rs. 390 p. m. Under these circumstances his Lordship thought, on the whole justice would be done if he modified the order. So he proposed to reduce the capital debt from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 1,700 and reduce the monthly instalments from Rs. 100 to Rs. 60. But the insolvent must understand that his Lordship expected him to keep to this. As regards costs, costs of both should come out of the assets.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 8TH OF AUGUST, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL. LONG CAUSES.

233-17—Unwalla P and P, Charandas Khatao Waghji v Navivahu widow and ors, Captain and V, Craigie B and C, Part heard.

1269-16—Captain and V, Navibai widow v Charandas Khatao, Unwalla P and P.

76-14 Ard H D and Co, Dameji Dewsey Virpar v Haji Joosub Haji Mahomed Captain and V.

1219-16—Amin and D, Sabrabibi v Abdulkarim Abdul Rahim Hafiz and ors, Mulla and M, Amin and D.

235-17—Edgelow G W and Co, Sukkerkhanum widow v Piarally Mooraj and ors, Mancher and Nar.

1053-16—Parmanand and Co, Lakhmidas Bhimji v Waman Shridhar Apte, Daph F and D

338-17—Payne and Co, Noorbhai Nathubhai Motiwalla a firm v. H. A. Mahomed, Daph F and D.

397-17 Parmanand and Co, Narmadashankar Harjivan Joshi v. Pestonji Dadabha Padshah and anr. Hiralal & Co.,

425-17.—Purnanand & Co., Haji Maulabux Panaulla v. Ahsanally Mazherally Kanga & S.

568-16—Little and Co, Messrs Weld and Co a firm v. N B Samant, M B Chothia.

973-16.—Vachha & Co., Messrs Framroze Rustomji Kharas a firm v. Messrs Goculdas Dossa & Co., a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

1105-15.—Matu J & M, Dharamsey Jetha Co., a firm v. Nensukhdas Shivnarayen & anr, Madh K & Ch.

1393-16—Mans H M and Co, Mavji Velji v Gordhandas Dossa & ors, Sme B and Co.

782-07.—Jehangir G & B, R D Sethna v Lookhmanji Esmailji & ors, Payne & Co.

130-17—Chit M and K, Vallabhdas Luxumidas Thakkar v Udhavji Luxumidas Thakkar, Surajmal and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1136-15—Payne and Co, Khatubai v Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co, Surveyor and Co, Little and Co, Part heard.

373-16—Wadia G and Co, Messrs Brandon and Co a firm v The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES

134-16—Craigie B and C, Markandrai Kalyanrai Mehta v Virendraria Chandraprasad Desai and anr, Bhaishanker K and G, Part htard.

S C 533-17—Motichand and D, Keshavji Hirji v Tekersi Velji, Kharas and Co.

1272-16—Payne and Co, The Central Bank of India Ltd and anr v Cawasji and Maneckji a firm, Mehta D and L.

72-17—Motichand and D, Seshmal Sankerlal and Co a firm v Messrs Shivji Gordhan a firm, Mehta D and L,

1215-16—Craigie B and Co, The Bank of India Ltd v Fatehchand Vishandas and ors, Patell and Eze.

220-16—Judah and S, Joti Babaji v Kesra Foosa and Co a firm, Wadia G and Co.

37-17—Maneck D and Co, (for a pauper), Dewji Mowji v Ganpat Nagsey and anr.

1249-14—Madh K and Ch, Bai Gangabai widow v Ladha Dossa and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Dastur and Co, G B Pans, Sham M and H.

836-14—F P Pavri, Moolibai v Meghbai widow and anr, Madh K and Ch.

849-15—Ard H D and Co, Vardhman Bros Ltd v Messrs Ramchandra Doongersidas a firm, Patell and Eze.

338-17—Little and Co, Messrs Weld and Co a firm v Mathuraprasad Nandshanker.

1405-15—Amin and D, Fatmabai widow v Fatmabai widow and ors, Payne and Co.

1232-16—Tyebji D and Co, Krishnabai widow v Piaribai widow and ors, Bhai K and G.

ALLEGED HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

CHARGE AGAINST RAMOSHI AND TRAM DRIVER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Inspector Fuller charged Ramprasad Khudabux, a "ramosi" and Sheik Badal Khudabux, a tram-car driver, with house-breaking and theft of Rs. 297 in cash and notes belonging to Sheik Bakridi Sheik Alladin, a "ramosi" in the employ of the Calendar Cable Company.

It was alleged that on Sunday afternoon the complainant "ramosi" went to Tardeo, leaving the first accused, also a "ramosi" in the employ of the company to look after his work. During his absence, the second accused who lived with his brother-in-law, the complainant, told the first accused to go upstairs to the complainant's room and get some money as "the complainant had kept him hungry for two days." The first accused then went upstairs, broke open a box and returned with cash and notes. This was noticed by a boy, named Murtiza Khodabux, who pointed out the place where the money had been buried under a tree in the Town Hall compound.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty. The further hearing was adjourned.

COACHMAN VICTIMISED.

A WOMAN WITH FIVE PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khajraz, Sergeant Frost charged one Hirabai with cheating a coachman by selling to him for Rs. 30 some brass beads worth about four annas by representing to him that they were gold beads. The coachman subsequently saw her at Ferguson Road and had her arrested by the Police.

The accused was convicted and she admitted five previous convictions. As she was in poor health and had an infant in her arms, the Magistrate did not wish to deal very severely with her and sentenced her to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

RECRUITING IN THE PUNJAB.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR ON LAHORE'S INADEQUATE RESPONSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 7.

Speaking at a recruiting Durbar held at Kasur, a town near Lahore, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor remarked that if Lahore district did not put forth vigorous efforts to remove the blot from its fair name, some future Lieutenant-Governor might take up Raja Ranjit Singh's suggestion and as a punishment for its failure to render help in a delicate time shift the seat of Government to Amritsar whose response, in spite of its less advantageous position, had been more honourable.

His Honour then explained a new scheme of recruitment which provided for a bonus of Rs. 50 for each recruit and suitable provision for widows, orphans and other dependants of those who fell in battle. A copy of the letter of the Queen Empress to widows of those who fell in battle was then explained.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CORPS.

BRISK RECRUITMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

Recruitment among Bengalee students is becoming much brisker, the record being 122 Mahomedans who enlisted at a Moslem meeting in Calcutta on Sunday. At the City College 51 Hindus enlisted and in Dacca 137 enlisted after the meeting. Up to Monday 235 Hindus, and 122 Mahomedans had enlisted.

MURDER OF POLICE CONSTABLE.

ASSAILANT STILL UNTRACED.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, concluded yesterday, at the Coroner's Court, the adjourned inquest touching the death of Yakubkhan Umedkhan, Police Sepoy No. 1756 D., who died of a wound on the chest inflicted on him by a burglar on Sandhurst Road on the 31st ultimo. Inspector Spiers led the evidence.

Sitaram Jairam, Police Constable No. 801 D., said he and the deceased were in plain clothes on special duty and were patrolling Grant Road, Sandhurst Road, Chuna Bhathi and the neighbourhood. They had their lamp. At 5-30 a.m. on the 31st ultimo they reached a "bidee" shop on Sandhurst Road, where on an "otla" beside the shop they noticed a man sleeping. Witness woke the man up and the latter on being questioned, said he was ill. The man was dressed in a coloured "lungi," a dirty pyran, and a black cap. As he had a bundle beneath his head, witness asked him to allow them to search him. The man got up and took the bundle in his right hand and as he stood they began to search him, but he asked them to stop and said he would show them everything. The man put his hand into his pocket, took out an open knife and struck witness on the chest. Witness fell. He did not know what the deceased did, but he saw him fall down. He was on the footpath when he was struck. The deceased fell on the road. When witness was shouting, the man tried to assault him, and he (witness) threw his lamp against him. The man picked up witness's stick which was on the road and ran away towards Marbavri side. The deceased died there and then. From there witness went towards the Falkland Road "chowki." Police Constable No. 110 had previously come up and remained beside the body of the deceased. Witness met Police Constable 1038 D. on the road, who took him to the hospital. Witness had never seen his assailant before.

Police Jamadar No. 29 D. said no arrest had yet been made.

JURY'S VERDICT.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by a stab wound in the heart inflicted by an assailant who had not yet been traced.

NEW RESTAURANT IN PRINCESS STREET.

SIR D. E. WACHA'S UNAVAILING PROTEST AGAINST LINCENSING.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from Mr. B. H. Bamboat, requesting the Board to reconsider their decision regarding the location of a restaurant and refreshment room (with bar attached) on plot No. 4 in Princess Street.

The Chairman stated that the application had been refused by the Board on a previous occasion. The applicant had a shop formerly known as James Pearse and Company in Apollo Street, and he held a license even now. A want was felt for a respectable restaurant in the Princess Street, and Mr. Bamboat hoped that the Trustees would grant his application.

In reply to enquiries the Chairman stated that the owner of the shop which had now been closed, was still in possession of a license, and had sent in an application signed by the residents of the locality stating that there was a longfelt want in Princess Street for such a restaurant.

SIR D. E. WACHA'S VIEWS.

Sir D. E. Wacha said that if a restaurant was allowed there it would eventually turn into a grog shop.

Mr. A. M. Tod said the shop would be run on the lines of Mongini Brothers' establishment, and that it was not a grog shop.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir was in favour of the shop; he thought the Board should not curtail refreshment shops of this character as they met a public want. Ideas changed, and so also the ways of the people. These restaurants were the outcome of the changing conditions in the city.

Sir D. E. Wacha said the opening of such shops was a temptation to people to drink more liquor.

The Chairman said that it was quite within their rights to attach such conditions to the license as would check any abuse of it.

SAFEGUARDS MERELY A BLIND.

Sir Dinshaw said these safeguards were merely a blind for the time being. Such shops were on their good behaviour in the beginning, and he hoped none of the Trustees were approached by the applicant, as there was always a good deal of canvassing in such cases.

PERMISSION GIVEN.

A resolution was then moved to the following effect: "The Board consented to the issue of a license for permission to open on the ground floor a shop to be used as a refreshment room on the lines mentioned in the application for one year."

Sir Dinshaw and Sir Bhalchandra voted against the motion, and the former asked his vote to be recorded.

The meeting then adjourned.

The death occurred at Allahabad on Monday night, of Lala Ramcharan Das, Rai Bahadur, at the age of eighty-two. The deceased was a wealthy banker, and the largest house-owner of Allahabad.

MADRAS INTERNMENTS.

DEMAND FOR CANCELLATION OF ORDERS.

SUGGESTED REVERSAL OF REPRESSIVE POLICY.

RESOLUTIONS IN MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 7.

"New India" publishes the following:—The Hon. Mr. V. V. Narasimha Iyer has given notice of a number of resolutions recommending to his Excellency the cancellation of the internment orders passed against Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia, recommending that steps be taken to allay public excitement by reversing the repressive policy inaugurated by his Excellency's speech in Council on 24th May last, and communicating to the Government of India and the Secretary of State the tension of feeling and urgent necessity for immediate announcement of a liberal scheme of reforms intended to be a stepping stone to early grant of Self-Government, recommending that no person should be interned, deported or otherwise punished without being informed of and thus given a chance to meet the charges against such person, and recommending that an allowance should be granted to all interned under the Defence Act where the internment order deprives such persons of the legitimate income on which they depended.

INCREASED FARES FOR RAILWAY SEASON TICKETS.

Regarding the question of increase of fares for season tickets for local suburban traffic, the Under Secretary to the Bombay Government, P.W.D., has written to the President of the Bombay Municipality that Government are in communication with the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies and that the President will be informed further when the Companies can give ... information.

FLOODS IN SOUTH BIHAR.

49 DEATHS REPORTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKIPORE, Aug. 7.

The serious floods in South Bihar Districts have been due to the heavy rainfall in Hazaribagh Hills, Gaya being first affected, then Patna. The damage done in Patna city is slight. 49 deaths are reported mainly in Gaya District, where the floods arrived unexpectedly at night. Damage to Bhadoi crop is believed to be considerable, but to the paddy the damage is slight. In addition to railway breaches, the Grand Trunk Road is breached in four places. The Ganges rose one inch above the 1901 flood record.

BREACHES ON NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GANGAPUR, Aug. 7.

Breaches on the main line of the Nagda-Muttra section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway have been repaired and trains are now running through.

BREACH ON B. B. AND C. I RAILWAY

The Traffic Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company informed us yesterday evening that the main line between Siwai Madhopur and Gangapur has been repaired and through running of trains was resumed from yesterday.

FLOODS IN BENGAL.

A LARGE NUMBER OF VILLAGES INUNDATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

Besides the Patna and Gaya districts of Behar some of the Bengal districts also suffered heavily from the recent flood caused by excessive rainfall in Hazaribagh and the Sontal Pergunnas. The rush of water from the hilly tracts flowed into the rivers Damodar and Rupnarain, which were overflooded. There were several breaches in the bunds of those rivers, with the result that a large number of villages in Murshidabad, Birbhoom, Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah and Midnapore were inundated. A large number of mud-houses have collapsed; rendering thousands homeless. No loss of life is reported.

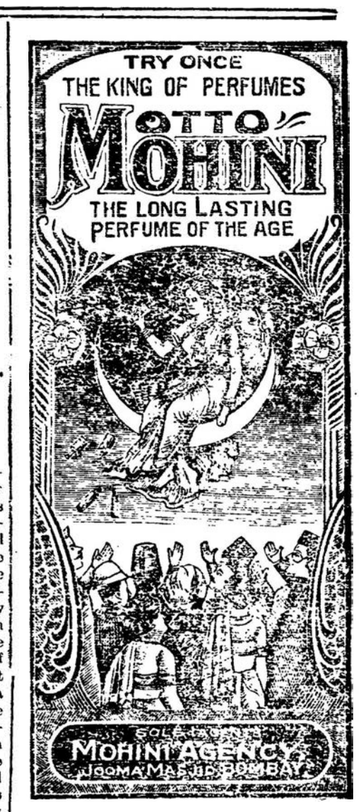
BANK OF MADRAS.

RECORD PROFITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 7.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Madras, Ltd., was held yesterday with Mr. H. P. M. Rae, President of the Board of Directors, as chairman. In proposing the adoption of the report, the chairman pointed out that the profit for the year ending 30th June was a record at Rs. 16.56 lakhs. In the accounts for the last six months, January-June 1917, they were able to show a profit of nearly 9¾ lakhs, a record for any half year, which with Rs. 2.99 lakhs carried forward from December gave the Board 12.72 lakhs to dispose of. Out of that sum they had put down Rs. 4.50 lakhs to depreciation of securities and have declared a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent. leaving a balance to carry forward to the present half year of Rs. 3.72 lakhs.



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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, August 8, 1917.

A "CATASTROPHIC CHANGE"

One June 19th, a remarkable division took place in the House of Commons, when the Women's Suffrage clause was retained in the Representation of the People Bill by 385 votes to 55. Never in British history has a revolution with far-reaching social consequences come about so easily and so quietly as this enfranchisement of six million women by this clause. There are certain points about this sit[illegible] which require some emphasis. In the first place, it has to be remembered that before this division, the House of Commons had passed resolutions in favour of women's suffrage. The difference now is not that the vote for woman suffrage has leaped up to the overwhelming proportion of 7 to 1,—remarkable as it is,—but that this recognition of woman's right has been carried as a clause in a Bill intended to become law. How has this difference come about? The answer is supplied by the attitude of the British public as revealed in the history of the women's movement. That movement was inspired originally by a few resolute women from Mary Wollstonecroft onwards and a still smaller number of men deeply convinced of the essential injustice and wrong of withholding that constitutional right from women.

Of these men, Mill, the great protagonist of modern Liberalism, was the outstanding representative and the case for the movement was, for all time, put succintly and completely by him. That case was so irresistible in its convincingness and so unanswerable that the only opposition it encountered was "a dead mass of prejudice informed with little reasoned opposition,"—with the result that though there gradually grew up a considerable body of opinion which could not question the women's claims, it would not bestir itself to help them. Hence, though abstract resolutions were accepted from time to time, no effort was ever made to embody them into the law of the land. The war,—especially the public service of women in war-time,—has liberated men's minds not only from prejudices, but also from indifference and lethargy. Thus, while it cannot be doubted that women would not have won the vote without further years of arduous and determined struggle, the last and the most necessary step has been taken, almost without prompting, by the initiative of men themselves. It is all to the good that this change has at last come without effort or passion and that women themselves have been but passive spectators of a measure of bare justice to which the country gave its allesion by a spontaneous and almost unanimous impulse. For it is a testimony at once to the strength and permanence of the change in men's minds and to the justice of women's long denied demands. An additional testimony is provided by the irony of the fact that while in all times and in all modern countries, as has been pointed out, militarism has been thought of as the deadliest enemy of women's liberty, it is through war that Englishwomen have come to their own. The beneficial effects of this vote will not be merely confined to the political sphere. The value of the vote to women may rightly be regarded to be as much social as political.

As such the enfranchisement of six million of women for the first time in English history marks the end of one epoch and the beginning of another. It marks the end of centuries of statutory inferiority and repression and ushers in the era of co-operative activity in the service of the nation. The notable feature of this era will be the raising, not merely of the consideration in which women are held by men, but of the view which the average woman will take of her own prospects and powers. Nor is that all. While, even during the war, democracy has begun to repudiate mere physical force as the basis of State, it is well to recall that the chief anti-suffragist argument was that women were instinctively pacifist. But, above all, what is important to bear in mind is that this great English example must bear fruit for civilization at large, and hence must further a social and political transformation which will, before many years pass, be as wide as civilization itself. In this country, for example, we have been assured on the highest authority that the genius of the British nation is opposed to "catastrophic changes." Against this assurance it is instructive to place the fact that, as Sir Charles Hobhouse said in the Commons, no complete Suffrage Bill has ever proposed a greater revolution in the constitution than the women's suffrage clause and that as such, it is the greatest of all Reform Bills and that finally, the dwindling of the opposition in the Commons to a negligible remnant, was evidently in response to a *suudden* swing of public opinion and that the Commons have rarely given a more representative vote.

DRUGS AND FINANCE—II

We publish in another column a report on certain features of the balance sheet, to be presented to the shareholders of Phillips and Co. at their meeting to-day, which will amply pay perusal by those who are interested in the concern and which is also of interest to the public at large, to whom the need for rigid adherence to correct methods in company finance is not a matter of indifference. The writer of the report has had the advantage of inspecting the two previous balance sheets, which were cancelled, and the amazing discrepancies to which he draws attention and on which we commented yesterday, certainly full warrant his statement that there is ample justification for the rejection of the accounts and for the appointment of a committee of investigation into the whole state of the company's affairs and finances. In order to emphasise the amazing manoeuvres that appear to have been in progress in the attempts to arrive at a statement of accounts that could be placed before the shareholders, we may give a bird's-eye comparison of the paragraphs from the three respective Reports dealing with the Profit and Loss.

FIRST REPORT.

The balance of Profit and Loss account, including Rs. 1,323-15-10 brought forward from last year's account, amounts to Rs. 58,997-15-6 which your Directors propose to distribute as follows:—

	Rs.
Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. free of income tax...	20,000
Bonus at Re. 1 per share...	5,000
Dividend Equalisation Fund	5,000
Reserve Fund.	10,000
Depreciation of Plant	5,000
Carried Forward to next year's account.	13,097-15-6
Total Rs.	58,097-15-6

SECOND REPORT.

The balance of Profit and Loss account, including Rs. 1,323-15-10 brought forward from last year's account, amounts to Rs. 32,712-9 which your Directors propose to distribute as follows:—

	Rs.
Dividend at 10 per cent. free of income tax...	20,000
Bonus of Re. 1 free of income tax...	5,000
Carried Forward ...	7,712 9
Total Rs.	32,712-9

THIRD REPORT.

The Directors recommend the withdrawal from the Equalisation of Dividend Fund of Rs. 20,000 to be distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Dividend at the rate of 8½ per cent.	17,500
Carried Forward	2,500
Total Rs.	20,000

Here is another comparison which is in the highest degree significant. We take the paragraphs from each report dealing with the stock, in order of sequence:—

First Report.—The stock has been *carefully* taken at *below* cost, all unsaleable goods having been excluded and *a large reduction* made for deterioration.

Second Report.—The stock has been *carefully* taken *at cost*, all unsaleable goods having been excluded and *a large reduction* made for deterioration.

Third Report.—The stocks have been this year taken *by the Company's staff*, all unsaleable goods having been excluded and a *provision* made for deterioration.

Nothing could be more illuminating, having regard to the alteration of the figures in the two later balance sheets. First we have the stock *carefully* taken at *below cost;* then we have it taken *at cost*, and finally we have it taken, not carefully, but "by the Company's staff", and instead of a large reduction for deterioration a "provision" is made for deterioration. In spite of this the stock stands at Rs. 3,92,866 in the first balance sheet, Rs. 4,19,967 in the second, and Rs. 3,68,413 in the third. It certainly seems to have produced better results when it was carefully taken with a large reduction for deterioration than when it was taken by the Company's staff with a mere provision for deterioration. There is evidently a clear necessity for the shareholders to make themselves acquainted with the history of these three stock-takings and to have the books investigated by a committee of enquiry, in order to find out how the blunders in the earlier balance sheets were made and whether the third properly represents the state of the company's finances. It is notable that the first two reports were signed by Mr. R. G. Hughes, the Chairman of the Company, who is the proper person to sign the report. The third report is signed by the Managing Director.

There are other matters into which a committee of enquiry, if appointed, might make investigation. The Articles of Association provide that the statement of accounts presented to the shareholders shall be made up to a date not more than three months before the meeting. In this case nearly six months have been allowed to elapse. The Articles also provide that the office of Director shall be vacated, if he is concerned or participates in the profits of any contract with, or work done for, the Company. Has this provision been strictly complied with? An enquiry, again, might usefully be extended to the balance sheet which was presented to and passed by the shareholders last year, in which the item of Rs. 1,15,960 appeared as "due by Government for goods supplied." It is necessary to trace the connection between this item and the Rs. 52,000 odd which disappeared from the first balance sheet prepared for this year, as well as to investigate it on its own account. Finally, the shareholders would do well to reflect on the phenomeon presented by a turnover of about ten lakhs, which is accompanied by a loss of Rs. 20,164. This requires some explanation, which is partly to be found in the waste of nearly Rs. 60,000 in the exploiting of Chlorogen, which has proved a white elephant to the company.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE STRIKE

The strike of the employees of the G. I. P. Railway, Parel and Matunga workshops has dragged its weary length for weeks. As we pointed out on a previous occasion, the continuance of the strike is prejudicial to the interests alike of the Railway Company and the State and not least to those of the workmen themselves. The necessity of the intervention of an impartial and independent tribunal of arbitration has, therefore, become daily more insistent. We have no desire, as we have more than once made it clear, to go into the merits of the points of difference as between the Railway Company and its employees, though it is hardly possible to gainsay the fact,—in view of the determined attitude of the strikers to continue the strike in spite of the economic misery that it entails on them and their families and the absence of any special allowances which their organised workers in the West are wont to receive in similar situations,—that the sense of grievance under which they labour must be acute. Apart from that, however, it is quite clear that the situation has reached such a stage that an amicable and satisfactory solution cannot be expected from the parties concerned —a conclusion which the failure of the attempt made yesterday by the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate and certain Police Officers makes irresistible. Under the circumstances, the reply of the Private Secretary to Lord Willingdon to the men's request for Government intervention, refusing such intervention, is the more regrettable. It will be remembered that a week ago we appealed to the Government to appoint a non-official tribunal of arbitration. We did so because we then felt, as we still feel, that under the circumstances it is obviously the duty of the Government, in the public interest, to intervene. The decision of the Government, therefore, appears to us as much indicative of a failure on their part to realise their responsibility as it is unstatesmanlike and inexplicable. If the motive which has prompted the decision of the Government is a mixed desire not to meddle with the "proprietory" functions of the Railway authorities over their employees and to avoid any suggestion of giving the slightest importance to the claim of the workmen to appeal to an external authority over the heads of their employers, no attitude could be more mistaken or opposed to proper notions of the independence, and dignity and the rights of Labour. Strikes, whatever the merits of this particular case, have been recognised as a legitimate weapon in industrial warfare in all civilised countries —and so, too, lock-outs. But in no country has the State, for that reason, either renounced or failed to exercise its inherent right, or shirked its duty, of intervention; neither as the supporter of the employers or the advocate of the employees, but for the higher reason of public interest. We trust, therefore, that the Government will reconsider their decision and realise the gravity of the responsibility which their refusal to intervene must involve. Meanwhile, it should be the duty of institutions like the Social Service League and the Kamdar Hitavardak Sabha, which are interested in the welfare of workers, to bestir themselves.

Notes of the Day.

The Russian Recovery.

The news from Russia is substantially satisfactory. It is indeed better and more promising than might have been expected in view of the acute internal crisis that has been a source of anxiety to the Alliance during the last few weeks. It is an asset of first importance from the point of view of an effective prosecution of the war and of maintaining the Alliance intact, that M. Kerensky not only retains the Premiership, but has been returned to power, with what must be regarded in the circumstances, as an adequate mandate from the country to pursue the policy with which he is identified and which alone makes for the future stability of New Russia.

The Settlement.

After consultation with the Socialist Ministers, and mainly basing himself on a Radical Socialist majority in the Cabinet, M. Kerensky has decided to remain in office. This decision followed upon a memorable all-night conference which had met together to find, if possible, a basis of settlement, and a common policy that might be acceptable to the various contending parties. As a result five of the chief parties concerned agreed to entrust M. Kerensky with the re-forming of the Government. The two conditions that were put forward, and accepted by M. Kerensky, were (1) on behalf of the Socialists, that the Government would adhere to its famous declaration of July 21st; and (2) on behalf of the Cadets, that the Government should have a free hand and not be liable to factional pressure of any kind respecting its policy.

A National Ministry.

There can be little doubt that the New Russians have turned a momentous corner. The satisfactory solution, at any rate for the present, of a deadlock that threatened to have the most disastrous effects on the promise of the Revolution, redounds to the credit of Russian patriotism. As M. Tereschenko remarked, the anxiety of all parties to reach an agreement constituted a garantee for the safety of the country. The universal feeling as to the indispensability of M. Kerensky for the Premiership has been endorsed by the Provisional Committee of the Duma. The decision of the Conference, too, has been approved by a joint meeting of the executive of the Council of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates and the Peasants' Delegates by a majority of 147 against 46. So that the new ministry starts under promising auspices. It is to be hoped that M. Kerensky will now be able to do his duty without undue difficulties and hindrances.

"Students and Politics."

A correspondent in a contemporary has resurrected the following admirable pronouncement of a former Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Northcote (afterwards Lord Iddesleigh), urging students to take an active part in the politics of their country, which occurs in his Rectorial Address at the University of St. Andrews:

"I expressed a few minutes ago the hope that our meeting to-day might not be marred by any unseemly display of party spirit; but it was far from my intention to discourage the beautiful expression of a genuine interest in political affairs, which, to my mind, is very much to be commended among the educated youth of a Nation, and tends greatly to preserve the true spirit of our free institutions. Party spirit among the young men in our National seats of learning may easily be abused, and may become mischievous, as is the case with all good things; and unquestionably there is a kind of party spirit, that which refuses to do justice to opponents or to see any merits except on its own side —which is much to be deprecated and discouraged. But I confess that I value so highly the training of our youth for political life, that I would rather see among you a little exaggeration, and even a little temporary misdirection of your partisanship, than a dull indifference upon questions of high importance, or a selfish insensibility to the interests of your native country. You all remember the beautiful and touching words of the Greek orator and statesman: "The taking of the youth out of a State is like taking the spring out of the year." They were words which he applied to the loss sustained by the State in the premature death of those who were cut off by war or disease. But they might with equal truth and force be applied to the loss which it suffers when the flower of its youth withdraw themselves from active political life to devote the energies which should be employed for their country's benefit to selfish ends."

But it is a far cry from St. Andrews to Bombay!

Canada's Self-realisation Under Self-Government.

While the present struggle is being waged, as we all sincerely believe, to make democracy safe in all parts of the civilised world, it should be unnecessary to reiterate the commonplace that good government cannot be a substitute for government by the people. But for the benefit of some people in this country, who seem to be overwhelmed by an overpowering sense of the dire consequences of granting a measure of self-government to the Indian people, we make no apology for quoting the following testimony to the value and necessity of self-government for complete national development and realisation, from no less an authority than Sir Robert Borden, who, in the course of a message to the Canadian people on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Canadian Dominion on July 1, stated:

"Amid the welter and horror of the war which devastates civilization, we pause for a moment to consider the Canada of half a century ago and the Canada of to-day. Much has been added to us—our boundaries have been vastly extended, so as to embrace half a continent; our population has nearly trebled: there has been a measurable development of our resources; we have grown enormously in production, commerce, and wealth; facilities of communication and transportation have been provided beyond all anticipation, and general conditions of life and the standards of living have been conspicuously raised, educational facilities have been greatly enlarged. In all these, and many other, incidents of the world's progress, Canada has more than held her own. All this is impressive, but still more inspiring is the thought that, during the half-century which now draws to a close, Canada has come to a fuller knowledge of her heritage and of the responsibility which it entails, to a clearer consciousness of national purpose, to a firmer confidence in her destiny."

"Magnificent Disappointments."

Discussing the present situation, and recalling the Maharaja of Bikaner's appeal to the Imperial Government to do something that would "appeal to the imagination of the people of India," the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says that many things have been proclaimed during the last hundred and fifty years that did appeal once to the imagination of the Indian people, but whose virtue was more or less lost in execution:

"It happened in the case of the large and liberal principles and policy laid down in the Charter Act of 1833. It happened quarter of a century later in regard to the magnificent Proclamation of Queen Victoria. Lord Cross's India Councils Act was received with considerable enthusiasm in 1891. And finally, great expectations were raised by the Minto-Morley Reforms, which, as Lord Morley declared from his place in the House of Lords, would open a new chapter in the history of Indian Administration. All these, however, have been a glorious succession of magnificent disappointments. People are, therefore, in no mood for acclaiming any mere proclamation, however generous it may be. A mere proclamation of policy will not meet the present situation. Something real, something practical, some substantial measure of reform is urgently wanted now."

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies visited the Ferguson College on Monday afternoon when his Excellency delivered an address to the students.

GREAT BRITISH STRENGTH.

ONLY A FRACTION OF AVAILABLE TROOPS EMPLOYED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Aug. 7.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Times" military correspondent says that Sir Douglas Haig has employed only a fraction of the troops available, and three months of weather suitable to campaigning remain.

German reserves are also strong and an attempt to restore the prestige of the German arms may be expected. There must be an ebb and flow as the front of action extends and new forces are thrown in.

GANGES FLOUR MILLS LTD OF CAWNPORE.

APPLICATION FOR WINDING UP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Aug. 7.

At the Allahabad High Court, Sir P. C. Banerji and Mr. Justice Ryves dealt with the application of Mr. A. G. Watts for winding up the Ganges Flour Mills Ltd., of Cawnpore. The applicant alleged that he was inside the mill management and held a decree against the company for salary etc., which remained unpaid. The Bank of Bengal obtained a decree against the company for nearly two lakhs, and got the mills sold. The company was also indebted to other persons and the business of the mills could not be carried on, and Mr. Watts asked for the appointment of a liquidator. After hearing arguments the Court decided to postpone further hearing of the matter until after the long vacation.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH PUSH.

ALLIED ADVANCE NEAR LENS.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS NEAR CZERNOWITZ.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH PUSH.

TRIBUTE TO LEWIS GUNNERS.

GERMANS ROUTED BY WITHERING FIRE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 12 45 p.m., Aug. 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, recounting the incidents of the battle of July 31st, pays a tribute to the feats of the Lewis gunners in stopping a temporary gap of one hundred and fifty yards in our line. One corporal was using his ponderous weapon like a rifleman.

When the infantry got going, it was a real soldiers' fight. The non-coms automatically took the command when the officers were knocked out, and the men carried on without a pause. A fine exploit was performed during a heavy counter-attack from the east of Frezemburg on the Pommern Redoubt.

Furious machine-gun fire pressed our line back, but a little party, clinging to some ruins, poured a withering fire into the rear of the German attack, and then a body of the Camerons swung into the action. The Germans held their ground for three minutes but broke and ran before the yelling Highlanders, who retook the lost ground.

ADVANCE SOUTHWEST OF LENS.

FIVE ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 7.

A British communiqué says, we drove off an attempted raid northward of Arleux. We slightly advanced our lines southwestward and westward of Lens.

Our aeroplanes resumed their bombing raids yesterday. We brought down five machines and drove down three others. One of ours is missing.

RECIPROCAL CANNONADING IN CHAMPAGNE.

INTENSE IN AVOCOURT AND LOUVEMONT SECTORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 7.

A French communiqué says, there was reciprocal cannonading in the champagne in the mountain region and on both banks of the Meuse, notably in the Avocourt and Louvemont sectors.

BELGIAN SITUATION UNCHANGED.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS EAST OF MOISY FARM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. Aug. 7.

A French communqué says the situation in Belgium is unchanged. German attempts east of the Moisy Farm, in the region south of Bovelle and the Avocourt wood and in Alsace failed under our fire.

LULL IN WEST FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 9-5 p.m., Aug. 7.

A communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig this afternoon says there is nothing to report.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 9-5 p.m., Aug. 7.

A wireless German official communiqué reports an artillery duel of great intensity in some sectors in Flanders.

The Russians are preparing for a battle between the Dniester and the Pruth. The enemy is resisting south-east of Czernowitz.

GERMAN AEROPLANE BROUGHT DOWN AT TEXEL.

OCCUPANTS INTERNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 6.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 7.

A German aeroplane landed on Texel after sixty shots had been aimed at it. The occupants have been interrned.

CHANGES IN THE ADMIRALTY

VICE-ADMIRAL WEMYSS SECOND SEA LORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 7.

The admiralty states that Vice-Admiral Wemyss has been appointed Second Sea Lord, in succession to Admiral Burney who is employed on special duty.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

HEIGHTS NEAR CZERNOWITZ OCCUPIED.

ENEMY CROSSES BISTRITZA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 7.

A Russian wireless communiqué says, we occupied a series of heights north eastward of Czernowitz. We drove back the enemy to Toperovce and Roconcze. Subsequently we were forced to retire to the main position.

The enemy pressed us back southward of Czernowitz and occupied Radaue and four villages. The enemy continued the offensive in the direction of Kimpolung. He crossed the river Bistritza.

ENEMY TROWN BACK FROM KHOTIN.

ON A FRONT OF 15 VERSTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 7.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Aug. 7.

It is reported that the enemy has been thrown back from Khotin on a front of fifteen versts.

M. KERENSKY REMAINS IN OFFICE.

RADICAL AND SOCIALIST MAJORITY IN CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 4.
Recd. 5 10 p.m., Aug. 7.

After consultation with the Socialist Ministers, M. Kerensky has decided to remain in office.

The Cabinet majority is expected to be Radical and Socialist.

AN ALL-NIGHT HISTORIC CONFERENCE.

CONFIDENCE OF VARIOUS PARTIES ON M. KERENSKY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 5.
Recd. 5.10 p.m., Aug. 7.

M. Nekrasoff, the Vice-Premier, presided at the historical conference which ended at six in the morning. M. Tereschenko, summing up the debate, said that the anxiety of all parties to reach an agreement guaranteed the safety of the country.

CONDITION OF SETTLEMENT.

The sitting was suspended to enable the parties to settle differences and it was subsequently announced that five chief parties were prepared to entrust M. Kerensky with the reconstitution of the Government on condition, firstly on behalf of the Socialists, that the Government would adhere to its declaration of 21st July and secondly on behalf of the Cadets, that the Government won'd enjoy entire freedom in its policy and should not be subject to influence or pressure by political parties. All parties agreed that M. Kerensky was the only man able to assure the Government of the country.

M. Nekrasoff announced that the terms of the compromise would be immediately communicated to M. Kerensky.

DECISION ENDORSED BY DUMA.

ALSO BY SOLDIERS' WORKMEN'S AND PEASANTS' COMMITTEES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LATER.
Recd. 5.10 p.m , Aug. 7.

The Provisional Committee of the Duma has endorsed the decision of the all-night conference regarding the indispensability of M. Kerensky's premiership.

A joint meeting of the executive of the Council of the Soldiers' and Workmens' Delegates and the Peasants' delegates approved the decision by 147 votes to 46.

The Maximalists protested.

MILITARY COMMISSION TO CRONSTADT.

PROCEEDS TO PETROGRAD OWING TO HOSTILE RECEPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 9-5 p.m., Aug. 7.

The Military Commission sent to Cronstadt to investigate the conditions there is proceeding to Petrograd owing to its hostile reception.

NEW KING OF GREECE.

DEBT OF GRATITUDE TO ALLIES.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Aug. 6.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. Aug. 7.

In the Chamber to-day, after taking the oath of constitution the King delivered the speech from the Throne. He declared that Greece had now adopted an attitude which duty and honour imposed upon her towards her brave and chivalrous ally, in the defence of Hellenism and as a debt of gratitude for her original liberation and protection she had always enjoyed. He referred to Bulgaria as the hereditary enemy and paid a tribute to the Greek troops at the front, which was a happy augury of the ultimate issue of the struggle.

M. KERENSKY'S EXPLANATION.

APPEAL FOR RENUNCIATION OF PARTY QUARRELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 6.
Recd. 9-5 p.m., Aug. 7.

M. Kerensky in accepting the Premiership again, has issued a statement explaining that his resignation was due to the impossibility of establishing a compromise between political parties. He re-accepts office in view of the defeat without and of the disintegration within, threatening the country and appeals for the renunciation of party quarrels. He dwells on the sternnecessity of carrying on the war sustaining the Army's fighting forces and re-establishing the State's economic strength, and emphasises the indispensability of reorganising the Government in accordance with the Government's principles already declared.

GEN. GOURKO'S LETTER TO EX-TSAR DISCOVERED.

At a conference, yesterday, which decided on the indispensability of M. Kerensky's remaining the Premier, M. Nekrasoff stated that General Gourko had been arrested owing to the discovery of a letter to the ex-Tsar showing that General Gourko remained an adherent of the old regime and counselling others to bide their time, while ostensibly supporting the new order.

THE MAN BETWEEN RUSSIA AND RUIN.

EMPHATIC DECLARATION IN FAVOUR OF WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 6.
Recd. 11 p.m., Aug. 7.

M. Kerensky alone stands between Russia and ruin. All recognise that the only hope lies in giving M. Kerensky an absolutely free hand to form the Government. The outstanding features of the Conference, yesterday, were, M. Tseretelli's emphatic declaration that war must be continued, M. Cheidze's affirmation that the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates would not take power into their own hands and bitter recriminations between Cadet and Council representatives.

GEN. KORNILOFF ACCEPTS CHIEF COMMAND.

FIRST DETACHMENT OF 150 WOMEN SAILORS BEING FORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 5.
Recd. 8-40 p.m., Aug. 7.

General Korniloff has accepted the chief command on condition that nobody shall interfere with him and that the measures recently adopted at the front be applied to depots in the rear.

General Gourko was arrested in Petrograd on a political charge after his rooms had been searched.

The Executive of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has resolved to issue a manifesto to the world pointing out that the continuance of the war will wreck the revolution and all democracy.

M. Tchernoof resigned after charges had been made that he had contributed to a Russian journal in Switzerland financed by Germany.

Ex-Minister Kvostoff has been arrested and charged with appropriating one and a quarter million roubles with the object of preparing for 1917 elections for the Duma.

The first detachment of one hundred and fifty women sailors is being formed in Petrograd.

KAISER'S AMAZING LETTER TO DR. WILSON

INSINUATIONS AGAINST BRITAIN.

BAREFACED MISSTATEMENT.

EMPEROR'S "WEAK EXCUSE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Aug. 7.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes from the "Philadelphia Ledger" memoirs of Mr. Gerard, formerly American Ambassador in Berlin, containing the reproduction of an amazing letter, written by the Kaiser to President Wilson on August 10th, 1914, in response to the latter's offer of mediation. Statements made in the letter, which are denied on the highest British authority include one, that King George assured Prince Henry of Prussia during the latter's visit to London that England would remain neutral if war broke out involving Germany, France, Austria and Russia. The Kaiser also insinuates that the British proposed the Austrian capture of Belgrade. He maintains that all was going well in the direction of a settlement when he was surprised to hear of the mobilisation of the Russian Army.

KAISER'S ADMISSION.

The Kaiser admits that the King told him that his offer to spare France if Britain would guarantee her neutrality was based on a misunderstanding while Sir Edward Grey never took the offer into serious consideration. On the contrary he declared that England had to defend Belgium which, says the Kaiser, had to be violated by Germany for strategic grounds, news having been received that France was preparing to enter Belgium and the King of the Belgians having refused his petition for passage under the guarantee of his country's freedom. Mr. Gerard lays stress on the glaring discrepancy between the Emperor's and Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's statements. The letter was handed to Mr. Gerard when he interviewed the Kaiser at the Castle in Berlin. The Kaiser talked despondently about the war. I tried to cheer him up saying that the Germans would soon enter Paris. He answered:—"The English change the whole situation. They are an obstinate nation. They will keep up the war. It cannot end soon."

MR. GERARD'S COMMENTS ON LETTER.

Commenting on the Kaiser's letter, Mr. Gerard remarks:—This most interesting document clears up one issue, namely, the deliberate violation of the neutrality of Belgium A very weak excuse is added that "news" had been received that France was already preparing to enter Belgium. There was not even the pretence that there had ever been any actual violation of Belgium's frontier by the French prior to German invasion. The Kaiser's second excuse that the King of the Belgians refused free passage to the German troops is still weaker. It would indeed inaugurate a new era of intercourse between nations, if small nations could only preserve their freedom by granting free passage to the troops of a powerful neighbour.

KAISER VERSUS BETHMANN-HOLWEG

Mr. Gerard then contrasts the Kaiser's explanations with Bethmann's speech in the Reichstag six days earlier when he said:—There were bomb-throwing airmen, cavalry patrols and invading companies in Alsace-Lorraine. Thereby France, although war had not been declared, had attacked our territory. Moreover, the German Ambassador in Paris, when war was declared on August 3rd, repeated these statements and affirmed that the French aviators had clearly violated Belgium's neutrality by flying over the Belgian territory. The Kaiser, when he wrote his personal explanations of August 10th, mentioned no such violation of Belgium.

Mr. Gerard's memoirs will be published piecemeal. They extend to eighty thousand words.

M. RIBOT CONFERS WITH WAR CABINET.

TO ATTEND THE ALLIED CONFERENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 5.10 p.m., Aug 7.

M. Ribot has arrived in London and had conference with the members of the War Cabinet. He will attend the important Allied Conference to-day.

GERMAN POLITICS

MINISTERIAL CONSTRUCTION

"VORWAERTS" STILL DISSASTISFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. Aug. 7.

The German ministerial construction has begun. Five Prussian ministers and four German secretaries of state have resigned and their places have been taken by high provincial and municipal officials except that Deputy Spahn becomes Minister of Justice and Baron Kuehlmann, Foreign Minister. Dr. Helfferich, although he has resigned the Ministry of the Interior, continues to represent the Chancellor.

The "Vorwaerts" comments that the changes are bureaucratic but liberal, nevertheless there is no sign of a parliamentary ministry.

GERMANY AND PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

DEMAND PRACTICALLY THROWN OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 11 p.m., Aug. 7.

German Ministerial appointments are regarded as finally disposing of hopes of concession of the demand for Parliamentary Government. They are also likely to affect the Stockholm Conference since it is felt that such a body of bureaucrats will not permit any anti-Prussian Socialist to attend the Conference.

CELEBRATION OF 4TH AUGUST SITTING.

HUMBUG IN THE REICHSTAG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 6.
Recd. 9-5 p.m., Aug. 7.

At the reception in the Reichstag Building to celebrate the sitting of August 4th, 1914, the President of the Reichstag declared that upon Germany's enemies would fall the responsibility if they declined to accept Germany's proffered hand of peace. The Chancellor said that all knew what they wanted. They would guarantee posterity against the recurrence of the misfortune of such a war.

AUSTRIA'S ULTIMATUM TO SERBIA.

IN POSSESSION OF GERMANY 14 HOURS BEFORE DELIVERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.
Recd. 11 p.m., Aug. 7.

The American Government possesses information showing that Zimmermann, the former German Secretary for Foreign Affairs, admitted to an American diplomat that the German Government was in possession of Austria's ultimatum to Serbia, fourteen hours before it was delivered to Serbia. It is pointed out that this disposes of German denials of "The Times" disclosures regarding the Potsdam Council.

COUNT TARNOWSKI VON TARNOW.

APPOINTED AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MINISTER IN STOCKHOLM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ZURICH, Aug. 5.
Recd. 8-40 p.m., Aug. 7.

Count Tarnowski von Tarnow, formerly Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Washington has been appointed Austro-Hungarian Minister in Stockholm.

ENEMY MAN POWER.

INCREASED DRAWING OF 1918 CLASS LADS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 12.45 p.m., Aug 7.

The figures regarding German reinforcements show that two thousand officers and men have been drafted into one division since April, yet the division has never been nearly at full strength. The lads of the 1918 class formed 28 per cent. 1917 class five per cent, the men combed out of industries fifteen per cent, and the returned sick and wounded fifty-two per cent.

CHINA'S DECLARATION OF WAR.

CABINET'S UNANIMOUS DECISION.

APPROVED BY ACTING PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. Aug. 7.

A telegram from Peking says the Acting President has approved the unanimous decision of the Cabinet declaring war on Germany and Austria-Hungary.

MR. AND MRS. CHURCHILL'S MOTORCAR OVERTURNS.

JOURNEY CONTINUED IN ANOTHER CAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 11 p.m., Aug. 7.

A motorcar conveying Mr. Churchill and Mrs. Churchill overturned in collision at Langfield and both were shaken. Mr. Churchill continued his journey to London in another car.

SPANISH FISHING BOAT ATTACKED.

IN SPANISH TERRITORIAL WATERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 6.
Recd. 12 midnight, Aug. 7.

The Admiralty announces that a German submarine attacked with gunfire a Spanish fishingboat in Spanish territorial waters. Two of the crew were seriously wounded.

BIG EXPLOSION IN HENNINGSDORF MUNITIONS FACTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 12 midnight, Aug. 7.

A German official statement admits what appars to be a big explosion in the munitions factory at Henningsdorf near Berlin. It says the damage was not insignificant, but loss of life was relatively small.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD ON SEPT. 9.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 6.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 7.

The date of the International Socialist Conference has been fixed for September 9th.

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

M. ROSANOFF'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 5.
Recd. 8-40 p.m., Aug. 7.

At a meeting of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, M. Rosanoff, Delegate to negotiations regarding the International Socialist Conference, reported that the date of the Conference had been fixed for September 9th. Conditions for it were favourable and all agreed that it would hasten peace. The situation of the Central Powers was somewhat precarious owing to the breakdown of German policy in Poland, where a revolt might be expected any moment. German majority and minority Socialists had adopted the Russian programme. The majority of Britishers refused to participate in the Conference whereas the French wanted the Conference to be postponed. M. Rosanoff concluded that the success of the Conference depended on their British and French comrades.

WAR TAX BILL.

FAVOURABLE REPORT BY FINANCE COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 7.

The Senate Finance Committee has favourably reported on the War Tax Bill, which proposes to raise 2,006 million 970 thousand dollars by taxation.

RISING IN PETROGRAD IN JULY.

TWO INTERNATIONALIST AND SOCIALIST LEADERS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Aug. 7.
Recd. 11 p.m., Aug. 7.

In connection with the rising in Petrograd in the middle of July, the Minister of Justice has ordered the arrest of Internationalist and Socialist leaders, Troteky and Dunacharsky, both members of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

M. Kerensky has formed a Cabinet taking the portfolios of War and Marine in addition to the Premiership, M. Terestchenko is Minister for Foreign Affairs and M. Nekrassoff, Minister of Finance.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STRIKE.

ALL PERSUASIONS UNAVAILING.

MEN DETERMINED NOT TO RESUME WORK.

The strike of the employees of the Parel and Matunga workshops of the G. I. P. Railway continues, the men appearing determined to hold not until their main grievances are redressed. As arranged on the previous day, a conference took place yesterday morning at Chamarbag near the workshops, between Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Harker, and Mr. Griffith, Deputy Commissioners of Police, Mr. Ginwala, solicitor, Khan Bahadur Petigara, Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., and the workmen, but nothing came of the Conference as the men expressed their determination not to resume work until their grievances were redressed.

Mr. Bonner, Superintendent of the workshops, addressing the workmen, said the increase in salary promised to men in special grades would be given at once and not, as was erroneously believed, as occasion arose, but that, he added, the railway authorities adhered to their resolve not to give a general increase to the whole body of workmen. He was, however, prepared to look into individual cases and decide them on their merits, and he asked, the men to return to work.

Mr. Vincent asked the workmen to resume work, as, he said, they themselves suffered by holding out. The railway authorities had promised to look into individual cases, and he advised them to return to work without delay.

Rao Bahadur Setalvad advised the men to resume work immediately, saying they should do this first and then send in any further representation they might wish to make about their grievances. He also pointed out that they had been promised that their individual cases would be looked into. Their point of view would again be put before the Railway authorities but they could not expect to be paid wages for the days they had been on strike.

Mr. Ginwala also exhorted the men to resume work. He said what the Railway authorities apparently said was that they did not wish to be dictated to by the men. If they returned to work the Company would consider their individual cases and the friends of the workmen would also do their best to put their case before the Company. In view of this, and also the fact that the Government had declined to intervene and the Board of Directors were also likely to give a similar reply, the men would best consult their interests by returning to work immediately.

A leader of the workmen also exhorted the men to resume work immediately, and he asked that those, who were prepared to do so, should raise their hands to signify their willingness.

None of the men, however, raised his hand and none came forward to resume work. Rao Bahadur Setalvad, Mr. Ginwala and Mr. Vincent again exhorted the men to return to work but the second appeal also failed to have any effect on the workmen, who re-affirmed their determination to hold out until their main grievances were attended to. They said they were especially firm on two points, viz that the increase of salary should not be confined to men in special grades but should be general, and that they should be paid wages for the days they had been on strike.

The men quietly dispersed about 11 a.m.

LIVELY ARTILLERY STRUGGLE IN BELGIUM.

ENEMY REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 1-50 a.m., Aug. 8.

This afternoon's French communiqué reports lively artillery struggle in Belgium particularly in the sector of Bixschoote and north of the Aisne on the Hurtebise-Craonne front. After a lively bombardment, the Germans in the morning attempted to attack between Avocourt Wood and Hill 304. Violent well-directed fire forced the assailants to return immediately to their own trenches with appreciable losses.

GERMANY'S VIOLATED PROMISE.

NOT TO ANNEX BELGIAN TERRITORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 1-50 a.m., Aug. 8.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that as far as he was aware the German Government had been careful not to remind the world that they expressly promised in 1914 to Great Britain not, under any pretence whatever, to annex the Belgian territory, but from the tenour of communications emanating from sources apparently inspired, this was a promise which, if they could, they proposed to repudiate.

Replying to the suggestion that the new German Government should be asked whether they adhered to this pledge, Lord Robert Cecil said that the British Government had no means of communicating with the German Government.

VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE IN AUSTRALIA

GREAT DAMAGE DONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WELLINGTON, Aug. 7.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Aug. 7.

The most violent earthquake since the fifties has occurred in the southern portion of the North Island. Great damage has been done, particularly in the Wairarapa District.

HOME RULE MEETING AT ABRAMA.

NOTABLE ENTHUSIASM OF VILLAGERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

ABRAMA, Aug. 5.

In response to the invitation of the people of Abrama, an important village in the Surat District, a deputation of the Bombay Branch of the Home Rule League, visited this town on Sunday. The deputation consisted of Sheth Ratansi Dnaramsi, Mr. Chhotubhai Anupram Desai, B.A., LL.B., Chhotubhai Anupram Desai, Mr. Chandrashankar Pandya, Mr. Shankerlal Banker, Mr. Indulal K. Yajnik, of the Servants of India Society and Mr. Pragji Khandubhai Desai, a leading Passive Resister of South African fame, and late editor of "Indian Opinion." In the morning the leading citizens of the village met the deputation at the Mitra Mandal Library Hall. After some discussion a Home Rule League Branch was established at Abrama under the presidentship of Mr. Dahyabhai Sunderji, a rich merchant and landholder of the village. In the evening a large meeting of about 1,500 persons was held, including about 50 ladies and a fairly large number of Mahomedans. People from neighbouring villages flocked to the meeting in large numbers. Such a large and representative gathering of people from various villages had never been witnessed before. The meeting, though very enthusiastic, was perfectly peaceful and orderly. Police officers also attended. Sheth Ratansi Dharamsi took the chair amidst lusty cheers, and after thanking the people called upon. Mr. Chandrashankar Pandya to deliver his address on "The present Situation."

Mr. Pandya commenced by congratulating Abrama on being the first village to invite the Bombay deputation to listen to the message of Home Rule. He said that the memorable Congress of 1916 held at Lucknow had invited all Congress organisations and Home Rule League to carry the message of "Self-Government within the Empire" to every town and village and it was in response to that call that the Bombay Branch of the Home Rule League had organised a well-planned programme of district-work. A number of deputations were sent every week-end to different places of Gujerat which had been invariably received with encouraging cordiality. Not only were the meetings largely attended but the membership was also rising every week. That was a worthy response to an unworthy repression. Gujerat had shown a quickened political consciousness and as a staunch lover of his province the speaker hoped that Gujerat would set an example of organised solid political work to the rest of India. They had begun well and if they but continued with the same spirit and zest, they would be fortunate to witness "New Gujerat," occupying a prominent position in "New India." The lecturer gave a lucid account of the events that contributed to the present unrest and placed the problem in a nutshell by saying that India was not satisfied with her present humiliating position in the Empire and she, therefore, demanded that Self-Government should bt given to her in order that she might enjoy the same status that the other self-governing parts of the Brtish Empire enjoyed. She did not want to remain a burden to the Empire, she wanted to be an equal partner. Her splendid rally to the cause of the Empire had shown that if she was demanding the rights of imperial citizenship she was equally prepared to bear imperial burdens. India's demand was moderate and just. She had not made a mere vague demand, but through the Congress and the Moslem League had submitted a definite scheme of administrative reforms. "From Bureaucracy to Democrcy" was India's cry. To all this, the bureaucracy responded by an un-British campaign of repression. It was their duty to show a united front at a supreme moment in their national history and to make it clear to the bureaucracy that India had awakened to a sense of her rights and was not going to be put down. Her cause was righteous and her conduct constitutional.

MR. INDULAL YAJNIK.

Mr. Yajnik said that the demand of Self-Government was an old one; only it had become more insistent in consequence of the new vision that the war had brought for the whole of the world. He exhorted the people to rise equal to the occasion and to be prepared for making all the sacrifices that the situation might demand. Situated as Indians were, the only way in which they could make themselves heard and felt was by quietly yet firmly asserting their rights and by showing their readiness to suffer for the cause they had so much at heart.

After Mr. Pragji had explained the aims and objects of the Home Rule League and had asked the people to join in large numbers, nearly 75 persons joined including two women and several Mahomedans.

SHETH RATANSI.

Sheth Ratansi referred to the gravity of the political situation and called on the people to show that they were prepared to back up their leaders in their struggle for constitutional rights as British citizens.

After the chairman and the speakers were thanked and garlanded, a procession was organised which was very largely attended. The proceedings were all through immensely enthusiastic and showed that even villagers gave a warm response to the movement.

PROPAGANDA AT SURAT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Aug. 6.

A deputation of the Home Rule League, consisting of Messrs. K. M. Munshi, M. A. Master, and H. V. Divatia, visited Surat on Sunday. A public meeting was held at 5-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. Dahyabhai K. Desai, Vice-President of the Surat Municipality, in Malvi's Wadi, when the members of the deputation spoke on "The Present Political Outlook and our Demands." The audience numbered about a thousand persons and included several ladies.

After the President had introduced the deputation to the audience, Mr. Kanaiyalal M. Munshi addressed the meeting. He began by referring to the present war which was the chief cause of the present political ferment and observed that they too were engaged in a constitutional war against repression. He explained the position of India in the British Empire and showed how the reforms which we were agitating for were necessary as a first instalment towards lifting up India to the level of the other parts of the Empire. He pointed out the defects in the present constitution of our Councils, which did not effectively represent the voice of the people but only that of the officials who were responsible to none but themselves. He also dwelt upon the necessity of the power of the purse being vested in the enlarged Legislative Councils which the Congress scheme recommended. Proceeding further, he explained the disabilities which the Indians were suffering under in military matters on account of the Arms Act and replied to the criticisms of those who thought that the Indians were not fit to be a fighting race. In the province of education also, Mr. Munshi observed, we were not progressing because our voice was not effectively felt in the Government of the country. What was wanted, therefore, to secure our voice in matters relating to our own welfare was a persistent and vigorous agitation for the reforms which we were seeking. It required all the effort of our will to carry on this agitation till at last we obtained success. He finally exhorted the audience to show their practical sympathy by becoming members of the Home Rule League.

MR. DIVATIA'S ADDRESS.

Mr. H. V. Divatia, who followed, began by explaining to the audience the present constitution of our Councils and the condition of the Public Services and compared them with the scheme of reforms which the Congress and the Moslem League had promulgated. He showed how the scheme was the first and important step towards the goal of Self-Government and how the voice of the people would be effectively represented if the proposed scheme came in force. As regards the Public Services, he dwelt upon the report of the Public Services Commission and explained how disappointing were its recommendations and how the colour bar which, it was expressly declared in the Charter Act of 1833, in the Proclamation of 1858 and in the Proclamation by King Edward in 1908, would not come in the way of Indians enjoying high Government offices, was sought to be perpetuated by the implications underlying its recommendations. Mr. Divatia further explained the reforms sought to be made in the constitution of our municipal and local boards and said that these bodies must be wholly elective with a provision for the representation of all minorities. He then replied to the various criticisms urged against the fitness of Indians for a share in the Government of the country and gave instances of prominent Indians in various lines who were second to none in their respective spheres of life. He finally exhorted the audience to interest themselves and their neighbours in the work of propagating our political aspirations and to carry on the educative propaganda on a vigorous and organised basis.

Both the speeches, which were delivered in Gujarati, were punctuated with frequent applause and were followed by the audience with keen attention. Mr. M. A. Master having unfortunately lost his voice on account of cold could not speak, but has promised to do so on Sunday next.

FIFTY NEW HOME RULERS.

The Chairman then wound up the proceedings in an interesting speech, in the course of which he surveyed the present situation and urged all present to do their best in helping the propagandist work which had already awakened the public conscience throughout the country. He vigorously appealed to the audience to become members of the Home Rule League, as a result of which about fifty members joined on the spot, bringing up the total to about 250 members.

A vote of thanks to the members of the deputation and the Chairman, terminated the proceedings.

NEW MEMBERS OF HOME RULE LEAGUE, BOMBAY BRANCH.

The following have joined the Home Rule League, Bombay Branch:—

Messrs. Gordhandas Narandas; Chamshi Valji; Laxmidas Cirjan; Vasudev Ochhavram; Trikamji Govindji Bole; Pandit Amritlal Dalchand; Laxmidas Lalchand; Nagindas Amulakhrai; Manecklal Amulakhrai Mehta; Chhotalal Jinandas; Damodar Bhanjee; Premchand Amulakh Mehta; Jafaralli Alarakhia Vishram; Fidaalli Abdul Husein; Mangaldas Nathubhai; Mansukhlal Chhaganlal; Karamchand Chunilal. In addition 60 others.

The following ladies and gentlemen have joined teh Indian Home Rule League, Bombay Branch:—

K. J. Naik; Kamalabai Naik; Chimaji Shivram; M. R. Dave; Fidahusen H. Ghadyalwala; Miasingh; K. G. Gade; G. G. Yadav; A. S. Bhonsale; R. J. Jadhav; G. H. Bhatule; B. R. Khatame; Gangabai B. H. Kulkarni; S. G. Marathe; S. P. Nagarkar; Teckchand; Ishwarchanda Ranachodadas; Daikar B. Desai; Jeshankar C. Avasti; Laxman R. Savai; Kuverji F. Patel; Anant B. Paranjape; M. B. Khadekar.

Mr. N. M. Gokhale has given a donation of Rs. 6 and Seth Morarji Gokuldas Devji a donation of Rs. 100 to the League and Seth Bhagvanji Morarji Gokuldas Devji has become a life member by paying Rs. 100.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MATHERAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is with great reluctance that I have to come forward to corroborate the outcry against Lt.-Col. Khareghat, the Superintendent of Matheran, not only amongst the landed proprietors but even amongst the visitors on the Hill. I have had a sad experience of him during my short stay last season. During my short absence from the Hill my son got ill. A lady doctor staying in the same hotel was called to see him, and he was under her treatment for about two or three days. As my son got worse and the lady doctor had gone away on a picnic, my wife called him, the Superintendent, to see my son who was then in a critical condition. He came, and, on learning that he was under the treatment of a lady doctor, became angry and said that ladies know nothing about medical etiquette. My wife and sisters begged hard of him with tears in their eyes to give some treatment to my son as he was very ill at that time and requested to be excused for any breach of etiquette that may have been committed. But the Superintendent would not listen to any entreaties that were made to him by my family and all other visitors then present, to treat my son. My wife and sisters also asked him whether he would come back after the lady doctor returned from her picnic and her letter was sent to him, to which he replied that he did not bind himself to come and it depended upon him to come or not. Thus saying he left the hotel without even examining my son. As he showed no inclination to come back Dr. Pavri was called in, and he prescribed. A servant was immediately sent to fetch the medicine from the hospital. The compounder was ordered to prepare my son's medicine after he had dispensed other prescriptions, although my son's life was at stake and the prescription was marked "urgent" by Dr. Pavri. Further, the medicine that was prescribed by Dr. Pavri on his second visit was not dispensed for full six hours and my son was left without any medicine that whole day. On account of these difficulties my family were forced to bring my son to Bombay although he was in a critical condition. I am grieved to say that I lost my son after a few days.—Yours, etc.

P. M. CHICHGAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As the question of sanitation in Matheran is before the authorities it is necessary to draw their attention to the question of medical relief in Matheran, which has lately caused a good deal of discussion.

On 26th May, 1887, a petition was made by the late Sir Dinshaw Petit and others to the Government requesting that "the Government be pleased to direct that prescriptions written by their medical advisers may be made up at the Government Dispensary at Mahableshwar on payment of any charges that the Government may deem reasonable."

Resolution:—The Governor-in-Council is pleased to rule that at the hill stations of Mahableshwar and Matheran the prescriptions of duly qualified medical practitioners may be made up at the Government dispensaries subject to the conditions:—

(1) That they are forwarded through the Superintendents of the stations.

(2) That the medicines mentioned therein are amongst those provided by Government for dispensaries. (Resolution No. 1923, General Department).

As the dispensary and the hospital accommodation were not in a satisfactory condition the Trustees of "The Hon. Byramji Jeejibhoy Trust Settlement offered a handsome donation of Rs. 12,000 to the Government, towards the building and equipment of a new hospital and dispensary, to suit the requirements of Matheran."

This was in the year 1900. Amongst others the following stipulations were made with the Government before the donation was settled.

(3) That a properly equipped hospital including a dispensary for outdoor patients to suit the requirements of Matheran shall permanently be maintained by the Mathern Station Fund in the above-mentioned buildings.

(4) That prescriptions written by private medical men shall be made up at the same dispensary at such rates as Government may from time to time be pleased to fix.

(Will the Superintendent please read this para No. 4 again?) Now last Summer there was a great difficulty in getting even simple ordinary prescriptions dispensed at the above dispensary. Even ordinary drugs like Liquid Extract of Glycirrhiza and Syrup Tolu were not to be had, and when a request was made to the Superintendent to remedy the trouble the following reply was given which is so important that it is given in full.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 21st instant (May) I have the honor to inform you that the dispensary primarily exists for the In and Out door patients of the Byramji Jijeebhoy Hospital and that it is not a chemist's shop. Prescriptions for outsiders are dispensed here as a matter of grace and for the convenience of visitors. Only such medicines as are commonly used in Government and Municipal District dispensaries are stored here and the dispensary is opened and closed according to Government Resolution No. 28 08 dated the 31st May 1904. Hence I am constrained to point out that the remarks in the last sentence of your letter are quite unwarranted.

This is a reply characteristically worthy of the Superintendent, but on the face of the above resolutions, does he still hold that the dispensing of outsiders is "a matter of grace"? To others it looks more "a matter of disgrace," that common drugs as mentioned above could not be obtained for love or money at a place like Matheran. In some cases the hardships had been really very great, and also for the reason that the dispensary was closed between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Urgent cases were left without medicine for hours together as the prescriptions could not be dispensed if they came after 10 a.m. A doctor writes "Nearly all my prescriptions were returned to me marked "not in stock" by the compounder, although the drugs prescribed were of the ordinary kind such as Potash Nitras, Tr Rhoei, Pot Bromide, Sod Bromide, Vin Antimonialis, Syrup Aurianti, Tolu, etc. I have been treating the poor people as well as visitors and residents of Matheran for the last ten years, but I had no difficulty in getting all the drugs I required from the same dispensary, and there was no trouble or inconvenience of getting the prescriptions dispensed during any time of the day or night. It is very unfortunate that during the regime of the present Superintendent the visitors and the medical Practitioners are put to great trouble and annoyance."

A case actually had to be sent back to Bombay as the parents and the Practitioner could not get the necessary prescriptions dispensed; he died eventually here after a few days.

It is therefore hoped that the authorities will make the necessary investigation and remedy the great hardship which is unnecessarily inflicted on the public.—Yours, etc.,

INQUIRY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Though a warm supporter of the Home Rule movement and the employment of Indians in all posts yet I must write and draw the attention of the powers that be to the high-handed and unbearable behaviour of the Superintendent of Matheran—Col. Kharegat.

I think it was a sad mistake to place a man of such wondrous activities and varied attainments as Col. Kharegat in such a restricted area as Matheran. It would be most difficult to describe categorically Col. Kharegat's feats since his appointment.

1. He has changed Matheran. The shady little paths which were once absolutely characteristic of Matheran did not accord with the aesthetic fancies of the learned doctor and now one views (with inward comments) paths broadened to be styled "Roads" with the ruthless but necessary destruction of shade-giving trees.

2. It is not only in town planning and in the field of aesthetics that the Colonel has shone brightly. He has also put on a lawyer's wig with as much success as in his other walks of life.

A "Mallee" was caught selling country liquor surreptitiously. So the gallant Colonel donned his fighting suit in the cause of Morality and Teetotalism and fined the "Mallee" about two hundred rupees. (I believe it was more.) I was told by the "Mallee" that in order to save himself from the legal evaporations of the learned Colonel he had to employ a pleader and to-day he is pledged to the money-lender to a tune of over five hundred rupees.

3. A little Marathee boy on a pony ran into a cooly and knocked him down. He was sentenced to imprisonment and was *also fined*. Lawyers will greatly appreciate this little *morceau*.

4. Even after these activities Col. Kharegat found enough leisure to turn his attention to science and he invented a latrine on very novel lines—more humorous than useful—and tried gentle coercion and even threats to induce the residents to discard their present ones for the new one.

5. Then the learned doctor tried his hand at finance and taxation. He tried to tax gates, footpaths and Allah only knows what not. But it was not very acceptable to the residents and the gallant soldier met the proverbial tartar. Nothing daunted he now wishes to tax doctors (other than himself, I believe) Engineers Housebuilders, Architects, Servants . . . I dread where and how far he will take us. Perhaps he might now begin to demolish the hill to fill up the hollows in the valley or he may set fire to the jungle on his next birthday in honour of his guests and the occasion.

Could not the wise Government transfer his services to a greater and wider area where he will be better appreciated?—Yours, etc.

THE GOLDEN PEACOCK.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION

	On 7-8-17 Rs.	Up to Date Rs.
War Loan	..	2 67,900
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	47,245	30,31,065 8

A MYSTERIOUS MESSAGE TO REUTER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 3.

A mysterious message to Reuter from Petrograd states that the Germans have occupied Ukull Bridgehead after its evacuation. No fighting has been previously reported.

(Continued from column 6.)

wrangling and thus attracting a mob in front of the door of the office.

(4) The Association is of opinion that the conduct of Police was illegal and high-handed. I am therefore directed by the Association to draw your attention to the above acts of the Police with a request that you will be pleased to take such steps as may be deemed necessary.

(5) I request that you will be pleased to give an early reply to this representation.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) S. V. TABIB,
Secretary.

True Copy.
S. V. TABIB,
Secretary.

POLICE INTERFERENCE WITH MEETING.

THE HUBLI HUBBUB.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Our Association is under great obligations to you for the service you have rendered to it by publishing in extenso in your valuable columns on 1st August 1917, the correspondence between it, and the Police Authorities. Your readers must have been struck by the baldness of the Sub-Inspector of Police in justifying his action of the stopping of the meeting of the 15th July 1917, on the strength of the alleged order of his superior the District Superintendent of Police. Section 33 of the District Police Act is clear and its provisions although they give ample discretion and powers to the Police Officer on the spot, do not make legal the actions they take in slavish obedience to the orders of the superior that have not been on the spot.

Notwithstanding the explanations of the Sub-Inspector and the District Superintendent of the Police, some members of the Association thought that the order of the Sub Inspector was illegal and they therefore yesterday called a meeting of the members of the Association to consider what further steps should be taken in the matter. The meeting was held in the office hall—a private place.

Yet the Inspector of Police, Hubli circle, saw something objectionable in the meeting and asserted his sacred right to be present at the meeting. If you will be good enough to publish the four enclosures attached to this letter the public will have an opportunity to know how unbearable has been the Police zulum here.

In the view of the Police meeting together in a public place to discuss such questions as the extension of compulsory Primary Education is breaking the peace; but to attract a crowd of more or less questionable character *in the same place*, to try to interrupt lawful business that is going on in a private place in a lawful manner is "to regulate and control the traffic" in the street.

Why? Because the Police officer is the Author of this breach of peace.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. TABIB,
Secretary,
Rate Payers' Association.

Hubli, Aug. 6th.

I.

COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE.

(Printed on post card and sent through Post).

S. V. T.
Ratepayers' Association, Hubli.
1st August, 1917.

A meeting of the members of the Association will be held in the Office (Durgadbail), on Sunday, the 5th August, 1917, at 8 a.m. (precisely), to consider what further steps should be adopted in the matter of the stopping of the meeting of 15th July, 1917, by the Police Authorities. Members are requester to be present at the meeting.

S. V. TABIB,
Secretary.

II

To the Secretary, Ratepayers' Association,
Hubli.

Sir,—It has come to my notice that the meeting which you are going to hold to-day, is objectionable. You are taking objection to allow me to enter the building in the capacity of a Police Officer. You will kindly let me know therefore whether you are going to allow me to enter the building or not. A reply in writing is requested.

(Sd.) SHANMUKHAPPA,
Police Inspector,
Hubli Circle.

5-8-1917.

III

Ratepayers' Association, Hubli,
5th August, 1917.

Sir,—In reply to your note, dated 5-8-17, without number I have to state that the meeting is a private one and unobjectionable. It is an insinuation to say that it is objectionable. I am not aware of any law which entitles you to such an entry. Will you please quote the act and section under which you claim such a right? As at present advised we admit only members of the Association and those whom the Association allows and none else.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. TABIB,
Secretary.

To, the Police Inspector, Hubli Circle,
Hubli.

True Copy.
S. V. TABIB,
Secretary.

IV

No. 106 of 1917.

Office:—In the Durgadbail.
Ratepayers' Association,
Hubli, 5th August, 1917.

From Shrinivas Vishnu Tabib, Esq.,
Secretary of the Association,
Hubli.

To the Collector and District Magistrate,
Dharwar District,
Dharwar.

Sir, A meeting of the members of the Association had been called to meet at the office of the Association at 8 a.m., to-day, to consider the steps to be adopted in the matter of the stopping, by the Police Authorities, of the meeting of 15th July, 1917, about compulsory Primary Education. A copy of the notice convening the meeting has been attached to this.

(2) At about 9 a.m. the work of the meeting had commenced when the Inspector of Police, Hubli Circle, with two sub-inspectors and 4 or 5 constables came to the office. He said that he wanted to come in and watch the proceedings. He was told that the meeting was a private one and so he could not be allowed to be present there. The Police Authorities said that they would forcibly enter, but were told that if they did so they would be forcibly ousted. They then wrote the note marked A to the undersigned, to which the reply B was sent. Copies of the letter A and the reply B accompany this.

(3) All this while, the Police disturbed the meeting for about an hour by constant

(Continued in column 5.)

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PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS IN 1916-17.

The Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipality have submitted their administration report for 1916-17, in the course of which referring to the spread of primary education in the City they state:—

The steady and substantial progress all-round, which had marked the administration of the last year, was continued in the year under review. The noteworthy features of the year under report are succinctly enumerated below:—

Twelve new schools were opened during the year bringing the total number of Municipal Schools to 195. Six of them were Boys' Schools and six Girls. The Special Classes were also opened, one of them for Gujerathi Boys at the Sion Marathi Boys' School and the other for Factory Boys at the Delisle Road Marathi School. The total expenditure and receipts amounted to Rs. 5,68,398 and Rs. 5,51,430 respectively, the Municipal Funds and the fees collected contributing Rs. 5,10,000 and Rs. 40,516 towards the latter amount. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 5,02,173, Rs. 5,01,082, Rs. 4,62,000 and Rs. 37,681, respectively.

AN INCREASE OF 1,318 PUPILS

The total number of pupils in the Municipal Schools on 31st March 1917 was 23,987, as against 21,669 on the corresponding date of the previous year. The monthly average on the rolls rose from 20,221 to 22,829. The percentage of rise in the two cases was 11 and 13, respectively. It is interesting to note that the number of pupils in the 140 private schools, to which "Grant-in-aid" was given in the year under review, was only 15,623 on 31st March, 1917, and showed a rise of less than one per cent. on the 15,536 pupils, that attended on the corresponding date of the last year the 132 schools, to which grant was then given. To cope with the increased numbers and secure greater efficiency of teaching, 121 new teachers were added during the year under review, bringing the total to 924. Two music teachers, two sewing mistresses, two drill masters, and two drawing teachers were added to the existing staff for special teaching. Out of the 1,813 pupils that appeared from the Municipal Schols in the said fourth standard examination, 1,391 came out successful, showing the highly satisfactory per centage of 77.

HOUSING PROGRAMME

Urgent representations were made for the pushing through of the 10 lakhs programme for the erection of school buildings at the joint cost of the Government and the Corporation. The laying out of small gardens in the compounds of five Municipal schools, having buildings of their own, was begun. Strenuous endeavours to improve the housing and conveniences of the various schools were continued throughout the year. Twenty-five schools were removed to better premises. For some of these, were secured newly built premises. Additional accommodation was rented for 32 more schools. Efforts in this direction will be continued but it may be mentioned that with only about a dozen exceptions due to peculiar circumstances, the Municipal schools may now be regarded as satisfactorily located on the whole. At least half of them can be said to be very well located indeed. To secure improved conservancy, the fixed monthly contingency grants of 51 schools were raised by Rs. 900 per annum.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

Arrangements were made to put into operation on 1st March 1917 a new scheme, approved of by the Corporation, for the Medical examination of Municipal school children, to be carried on for three years as a further experiment, the new feature being a systematic intimation to the parents of the ailments discovered and special arrangements for their treatment at Municipal Dispensaries.

EDUCATION OF POORER CLASSES.

The education of the poorer classes claimed particular attention. The maximum percentage of free studentship allowed was raised from 15 to 30 in 16 Marathi and five Gujerathi Schools, and a special free Factory Boys' Class was opened in the Delisle Road Marathi School. The number of pupils in the 16 Mill hands and Depressed Class schools rose from 1,641 to 1,804. Rs. 1,824 were spent during the year towards 45 ordinary scholarships for girls and pupils belonging to Depressed and Backward classes and 18 Middle School scholarships. Prizes of the value of Rs 4,102 were awarded to the school children from the Municipal Funds and Rs 294 from the income of the Prize Funds held in Trust by the Committee.

TEACHERS.

Special efforts were continued to increase the proportion of Trained Teachers. Their number rose during the year from 340 to 409 out of a total of 924 teachers. Every trained teacher applicant was welcomed. Fifty-six stipendiaries were maintained at the Ahmedabad and Poona Trining Colleges. The Committee's Gujerathi Training Class for Males and the Urdu Training Classes for Males and Females were conducted with success, 23 out of the students passing various training examinations. Other inducements were also offered. In the result, 74 persons from amongst the Committee's stipendiaries and teachers obtained Training certificates during the year. The policy of improving the status and prospects of teachers and fostering in them zeal and interest in their work was continued with good results.

The policy of helping private educational institutions of a philanthropic kind by lending to them gratis the use of Municipal school premises was freely expanded, 14 new permissions being given in the course of the year. The number of such institutions thus rose to 47, out of which 26 were Night Schools with about 1,500 pupils on the rolls.

During the year under review, two large donations offered and accepted by the Corporation in previous years, duly materialized. One was the gift of Rs. 25,000 made by Bai Valibai, widow of Sheth Vallabhdas Vishram Mowji. A Sanskrit school maintained by her has been, under the terms of the gift, taken over by the Schools Committee and amalgamated with the Municipal Gujerathi Girls' School located in Anantwadi, which is now called the "Valibai Girls' School," and 50 per cent. of its pupils are allowed as free students. A sum of Rs. 11,000, plus Rs. 860 interest, was received as the result of High Court Proceedings in fulfilment of a bequest made by the late Mr. Parmanand Raja. The Durgadevi Marathi Boy's School is now named after him.

FEEDING OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

A separate and appreciative mention has to be made of a novel philanthropic effort of the Seva Sadan Society of Bombay, connected with our schools. During the year under review, they have undertaken the feeding (light refreshments in the recess hour) of poor and necessitous children in one Marathi Boys' School, one Marathi Girls' School and one Urdu Boys' School the Schools Committee bearing the cost of the incidental arrangements.

FACTORY CHILDREN.

During the year an important interview took place at the instance of the Collector of Bombay, between the Schools Committee, the Director of Public Instruction and three representatives of the Mill-owners' Association in regard to the education of factory children. The active co-operation of the Mill-owners, as the necessary condition for success, having been recognized, it was agreed that the Schools Committee should open schools at places selected by the Mill-owners, the latter undertaking to take measures by way of offering special inducements to encourage factory children to attend these schools.

The total number of the Municipal Boys' Schools including four Anglo-Vernacular Schools and 5 Night Schools, was 143 and that of the Girls' Schools 52. The total attendance in the former was 18,054 and in the latter 5,933. It may be mentioned however, that girls are allowed to attend in several of the Boys' Schools, particularly in the Urdu Schools, and some Girls' Schools, have on their rolls boys too. Thus the 18,054 pupils of the 143 Boys' Schools consisted of 15,988 boys and 2,066 girls and the 5,933 pupils of the 52 Girls' Schools consisted of 5,774 girls and 159 boys.

FINANCE.

The opening balance of the 'School Fund' was Rs. 36,295. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 5,51,430 as against Rs. 5,01,082 for the previous year. The contribution from the General Municipal Fund for the year was Rs. 5,10,000 as against Rs. 4,62,000 in the previous year. The income from fees rose from Rs. 37,681 in 1915-16 to Rs. 40,516 in the year under review. The Trust Funds and other sources yielded about Rs. 913. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 5,68,398 being Rs. 66,225 in excess over that for the year 1915-16. The increase was chiefly due to (1) the employment of over a hundred additional teachers, (2) the securing of improved accommodation for the schools, (3) the opening of 12 new schools, (4) the payment of enhanced Grants-in-Aid to some schools and fresh grants to others, and (5) improved equipment of the schools. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 19,327. The average cost per pupil (including the cost of the supervision establishment) was Rs. 20.9 as against 20.5 last year.

Progress of Primary Education in Bombay.

Under the Joint Schools Committee.—

Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of pupils.	Total Expenditure. Rs.
1890-9-	62	6,134	81,861
1908-09	102	10,314	2,54,888

Under the (Municipal) Schools Committee from year to year.—

1909-10	114	11,559	2,88,202
1910-11	127	13,255	3,30,890
1911-12	142	15,861	3,38,263
1912-13	160	16,746	3,78,088
1913-14	174	18,846	4,37,815
1914-15	179	18,046	4,77,963
1915-16	183	21,669	5,02,173
1916-17	195	23,987	5,68,398

Race of Pupils.

The number of pupils in the Municipal and Aided Schools according to their race was as under:—

Race.	1916-17. Total.	1915-16. Total.
Europeans and Eurasians	...	2
Portuguese and Native Christians	515	485
Hindoos	25,723	24,843
Mahomedans	8,657	7,370
Buddhists	...	...
Parsis	3,911	3,882
Others	804	623
Total	39,610	37,205

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS IN BOMBAY.

At the next meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation consideration will be given to a letter from the Commissioner in which he states that a provision of Rs. 87,450 has been made in the Loan Works Budget for 1917-18 for the construction of buildings for primary schools, and the Government have provided in their Budget for 1917-18 for the payment of special grants not exceeding Rs. 1,07,000 in all, equal to half the expenditure which may actually be incurred by the Municipality during the year on the construction of such buildings. Detailed plans and estimates for the school buildings at Babula Tank and Dongri are ready and have been approved by the Schools Committee. The site for the former has been provided by the Corporation out of the ground reclaimed from Babula Tank, and that for the latter has been acquired from the Improvement Trust. The Commissioner now requests the approval of the Corporation to the detailed plans and estimates for the buildings.

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KENNEDY SEA FACE.

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A ROAD.

In the course of a letter to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation the Under-Secretary to the Bombay Government, P. W. D., referring to the subject of constructing a road along Kennedy Sea Face from Marine Lines to Chowpatty, says:

"As you are aware the Kennedy Sea Face was included in the Schedule C of lands handed over to the Bombay City Improvement Trust by the City of Bombay Improvement Act IV of 1898, but as the lands were unproductive and the maintenance of the Sea wall involved a heavy drain on the resources of the Trust, Government decided that it would be equitable to resume the land. This was done in 1911 and since then Government have spent considerable sums on the maintenance of the wall, the footpath and the ride. It soon became evident that the old wall was beyond repair and the construction of a new masonry wall has been undertaken. The estimate is for Rs. 12,40,585 but is likely to be largely exceeded on account of the great increase in the cost of materials due to the war. The new wall, the work on which is making good progress, has been so located as to allow sufficient space for a foothpath, an 80 feet carriage road and a ride without trenching appreciably on the open space most of which is at present leased to recreation clubs. Such a road and its amenities would be a very valuable public asset but having regard to other claims upon public funds and to the fact that the road will be of the nature of a Municipal improvement it is unlikely that Government will be in a position to finance its construction. I am accordingly directed to invite the co-operation of the Municipality in the matter and to suggest that while Government bears the initial cost of the sea wall and its future maintenance, the Municipality should undertake the construction of the road and its maintenance.

I am to forward for information copies of plans of a project for the road, which the Executive Engineer, Presidency, has prepared and to state that his estimate for its construction amounts to Rs. 5,25,000."

LIGHTING.

Regarding the lighting of Kennedy Sea Face, the Under-Secretary in a separate letter says that a system of lighting capable of withstanding the monsoon gales would cost a large sum and it would be unwise to embark on the expenditure until the sea wall has been completed and protection afforded to the ground on which the lighting standards would be placed. "When the wall has been completed Government will be very glad if the Corporation can see their way to provide the lighting. As regards dust on the ride I am to say that the experiment of watering it was tried but was unsuccessful. From reports Government have received, it appears to them that the nuisance is not so serious as is represented in the petition."

SENSATION IN BANGALORE BARRACKS.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 6.

The station police are investigating a case of attempted murder, which is alleged to have taken place near Baird Barracks on Saturday night. Sergeant Major Thomson, it is stated, wounded Engineer Fitzsimmons by firing at him with a revolver, injuring his head and ear. Thomson is in military custody and Fitzsimmons in hospital.

There has also been a case of attempted suicide in the Barracks, where a soldier used a razor upon himself.

INDIAN CATHOLICS AND PRIMARY EDUCATION.

At the next meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation consideration will be given to a letter to the President, dated the 3rd July 1917, from Mr. Anthony Francis Gomes forwarding copy of a letter published in the press regarding the primary education of Indian Catholic children in which a point is raised as to the desirability of amending the Municipal Act so as to admit of Municipal schools being opened for the education of those Indians who cannot or do not attend the existing Municipal schools, because they are vernacular schools, it being not possible to utilize the Municipal school fund for English primary education and submitting that as Indian Catholics pay Municipal rates and taxes, their children should have a claim on the funds from which the cost of primary eduction is met.

TOWN PLANNING IN MAHIM.

Mr. H. P. Mody has given notice that at the next monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, he will move "That in view of the piece-meal development of Mahim that is taking place at present, and the fact that important proposals are often hung up in the absence of a definite policy, it is necessary that the question of the application of the Town Planning Act to Mahim should be settled once for all, and that the Commissioner be requested, therefore, to expedite his report upon the question."

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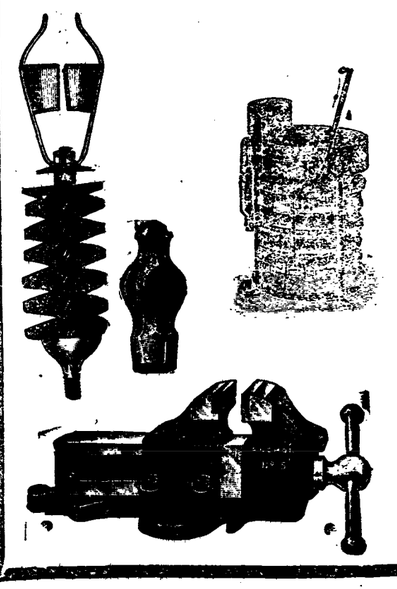

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PRINCIPAL OR UNDERSTUDY.

INTERESTING REVUE CASE.

Before the Lord Chief Justice and Lords Justices Pickford and Scrutton in mail week an interesting argument took place in this appeal by the defendants from a verdict and judgment at trial before Mr. Justice Shearman and a special jury, in an action brought by Miss Marjorie Waring, an actress, to recover damages for alleged wrongful termination of a contract to appear in the revue "Flying Colours," at the London Hippodrome. Plaintiff was awarded £100, and as a result of the appeal this decision was set aside, and judgment entered for the defendants, with costs of the trial and the appeal.

Under her contract the plaintiff agreed "to appear and perform to the best of my ability and exactly as you may desire, at the London Hippodrome or any other West-end house under your control," and there was a clause empowering the defendants forthwith to terminate the contract for any breach or non-observance by the plaintiff. She was given a speaking part and two songs in costume in the revue "Flying Colours," which commenced on Sept. 16. The management decided that on Sept. 25 another artist, Miss Dorothy Ward, should sing the songs, and that the plaintiff should retain the speaking part, and plaintiff acquiesced. On a subsequent night, there being a doubt whether Miss Dorothy Ward would be at the theatre in time, the plaintiff was told to "stand by," and be prepared to go on and sing the songs if required. This she interpreted as a direction to understudy Miss Dorothy Ward, and on the ground that she was a principal herself, under no obligation to understudy, she refused. Thereupon the contract was terminated.

Defendants now asked that judgment should be entered for them, on the ground that Miss Waring had not been asked to do anything outside the scope of her duties and her contract.

Mr. Vachell, K.C., and Mr. Maddocks (instructed by Whitelock and Storr), for the appellants; Mr. P. Hastings (instructed by J. B. and G. S. Bernstein), for the respondent.

Mr. Hastings, resuming his argument for the respondent, submitted that under the terms of the contract the respondent was justified in refusing to discharge an order to understudy, seeing that she was a principal herself. There was a great difference between an engagement to play a particular part and an engagement to play any part.

Lord Justice Scrutton: Suppose there was a contract: "I, Sir George Alexander, or, I, Sir Herbert Tree, agree to perform in 'Hamlet' to the best of my ability, exactly as you may desire," that would not be a contract under which either of them could be asked to play the grave-digger?

Mr. Hastings: No.

Lord Justice Scrutton: Could Miss Waring have refused to take the part of a lady who was ill?

Mr. Hastings: No.

Lord Justice Scrutton: Suppose an artist had a song with a large number of encore verses; and if it ran its full course it would be necessary to cut out something else, could the management say to the plaintiff, "Be ready, but if the song runs its full course you must not go on"?

Mr. Hastings: Certainly they could.

Lord Justice Scrutton: Would not that be "standing by" for another order?

Mr. Hastings: It is a very different thing to giving an order to understudy. Surely my client was not bound to dress in another artist's clothes and merely wait. It is not "appear and perform" according to the contract.

"STAND BY."

The Lord Chief Justice: Under the contract they could give her a small part, still paying her the £30?

Mr. Hastings: Yes, and if she was to do nothing she would not object. But she objects to doing something which is not "appearing," and is not "performing." She could not be expected to dress night after night in certain dress because another artist might refuse in a fit of temper to go on. Her reputation has to be considered.

Lord Justice Scrutton: Should they say in the contract "such performance as is in conformity with my reputation or my dignity"?

The Lord Chief Justice said if it could be shown in the contract that Miss Waring was a principal, he should be prepared to go with Mr. Hastings the whole way.

Mr. Hastings pointed as indicating this the amount of the salary, the option to re-engage her, and the condition that she was not to appear at any other theatre.

The Lord Chief Justice: It might be they paid her that sum so as to have a right to give her any part they liked.

Mr. Hastings: But not to understudy.

Mr. Vachell briefly replied.

The Lord Chief Justice, giving judgment, said the issue turned upon the true construction of the contract. If he could have come to the conclusion that the engagement was to play a principal part he should have been prepared to go the whole way with Mr. Hastings, because it might then have been inferred that an order to "stand by" to play another lady's part was to order the respondent to understudy, which would not be within the scope of a lady in a principal part. But the difficulty which he found insuperable was to extract from the contract any stipulation that she was engaged, and engaged only, to play a principal part. The sole ground for the argument that this was the true view was the agreement to pay a salary of £30 a week. In his view that payment indicated that the appellants thought it was worth £30 a week to have the complete control of her services, and to have the right not only to call upon her to play a principal part, but any part which could properly be called "appearing and performing" in a revue. He could not get away from the very wide clause in the contract. If he had been able to construe it otherwise he should have been inclined to do so, for the reason that lady artists were to a large extent dependent upon the form of engagements with companies like this. But on the construction he must come to a conclusion adverse to the respondent's contention, and the verdict and judgment below must be set aside, and judgment entered for the appellants, with costs.

Lord Justice Pickford said he agreed with some regret, because contracts of this kind were very sweeping and stringent, and put actors and actresses very much at the mercy of the powerful syndicates that controlled music-halls. With regard to the statement that principles were a class of actors and actresses who could only perform one particular class of duties, he thought, looking at the evidence on this point, that it was difficult to say they were a distinctive class at all. The evidence came to this, that everybody was a principal who had a speaking part.

Lord Justice Scrutton also agreed.

The appeal, therefore, succeeded; the verdict and judgment were set aside, and judgment was entered for Moss Empires (Ltd.) with costs.—The "Daily Telegraph."

"TECHNICALLY BRITISH."

QUESTION OF ORDINARY RESIDENCE AND READINESS TO FIGHT.

In the Divisional Court of the King's Bench in mail week, before Justices Darling, Coleridge, and McCardie, Mr. Branson appeared on behalf of the military authorities to show cause against a rule granted against Mr. G. L. Denman, Metropolitan police magistrate, calling upon him to state a case upon the application of one Staal, who was convicted as an absentee under the Military Service Acts, says the "Westminster Gazette." The magistrate had filed an affidavit stating that Michael Staal was charged with not having reported himself for service with the colours on May 24, 1917. It was agreed that the defendant was born in England in 1891, and lived here up to 1903. From then till September 1914 he had lived at Antwerp, and having been obliged to leave in consequence of the German occupation of Belgium, had resided continuously in England up to the call to service. He did not know whether he would be able to return to Belgium. The magistrate found that though Staal was ordinarily resident in Belgium, he came within the enactment as being a British subject, and since August 14, 1914, had been an ordinary resident in Great Britain. He was of opinion this was a question of fact, and refused to state a case.

Mr. Wallington (for Staal) said the applicant was married on August 4, 1914, and set up a house in Antwerp and lived there with his wife. When he left for England he brought his wife with him, but had only lived in furnished apartments in England. He had supported himself as best he could.

Mr. Justice Darling: What is the natural justice of this exemption? There are numbers of people, British subjects, who have gone out to deliver his home, and yet he does not want to fight either as a Belgian or an Englishman for his home. He is liable for service. What are his merits?

Mr. Wallington: Although he is a British subject, he is only technically a British subject.

Counsel added that the appellant's parents were Dutch, and he had no relative here; his position in regard to this country was as if he had been born in Belgium.

In dismissing the appeal, with costs, Mr. Justice Darling said the appellant had said he did not come voluntarily to this country, but he was not brought here physically. His predominant wish was to come to England. He might have gone to Paris or to Dublin, or any part of Ireland—where he might have gone to the races. (Laughter.) He was ordinarily resident here, and his appeal would be dismissed, with costs.

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6. Sugar—Nil (formerly it was present the quantity being 19.7 grains per ounce.)

I now wish to have your further instructions. Shall I continue your medicine? If so for how many weeks more?.....
Expecting an early reply.

I remain,
Faithfully Yours,
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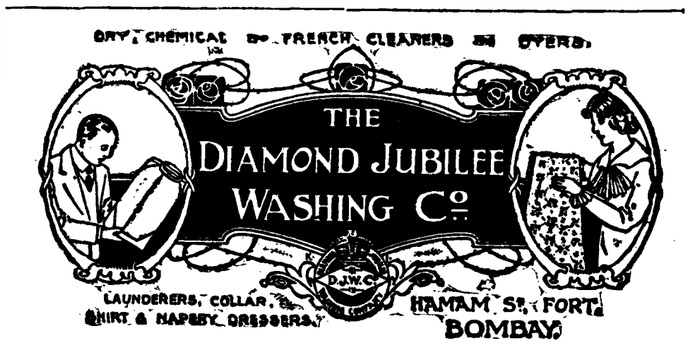

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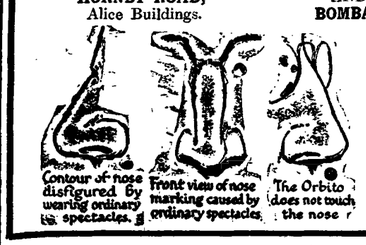
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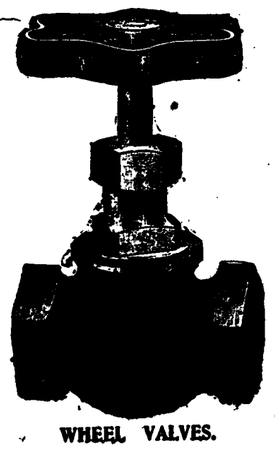

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MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.

DEFECTS OF THE INDIAN SYSTEM.

Commenting on the Mesopotamia Report "The Times" says:—

The purpose of publishing the Mesopotamia Report was to prevent the recurrence of the same scandals under the same men or the same system. There can, of course, be no delay in dealing with the individuals principally concerned; and if we turn to the broader question, it is only because there is a risk that in clamouring for punishment the public may forget reform. It is of great interest that the Government are already at work on the shortcomings of the Indian administration. That means, we take it, that they contemplate eventual change in three main directions. The most pressing need of the moment is for a revision of the system of Army control devised by Lord Kitchener, but in this matter the views of General Monro, the present Commander-in-Chief in India, will probably be awaited. The next necessity is for some further modification of the present centralized method of executive administration, which concentrates too much detailed authority in the hands of the various officials of the Government of India, and allots too little power to the provincial governments; but this question is associated with the excessively minute control exercised by the India Office, a problem which has never yet been tackled. The third change will doubtless allot to Indians a further share in the control of their own affairs, but here again much careful preliminary investigation is required. In the East one very rarely finds a swift road to any branch of administrative reform. Certain of the defects explained in the Report of the Mesopotamia Commission ought, however, to be capable of rapid adjustment, and the Government will presumably begin with these. The vicious system of incessant private telegrams between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy, few of which messages are seen by their respective Councils, ought to be severely checked at once. We believe that it has already been modified. But it should be clearly understood that Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Lord Harding did not invent the method of government by private telegram. It is more than forty years old, and they merely inherited it at a time when it had passed all reasonable bounds. In the seventies of last century the late Lord Salisbury was criticized because he persisted in dealing with important matters of policy in private telegrams to Lord Northbrook. Sir Henry Fowler and Lord Elgin were incessantly telegraphing to each other, much to the annoyance of the latter's Council. Lord Morley went to the length of repeatedly telegraphing direct to the general conducting a frontier campaign.

QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

This question of private telegrams is closely bound up with that of the partial obliteration of the Secretary of State's Council and of the Viceroy's Executive Council, which is a more recent development. It became acute during the time of Lord Morley and Lord Minto. Although Lord Morley did so much admirable work for India, in some respects he was as autocratic in method as the Great-Mogul. He was the first Secretary of State to place Indians upon his Council, but no Minister did more to weaken the authority and prestige of the Council of India, as we have more than once pointed out. Lord Minto was very much inclined to follow the same kind of procedure. He worked chiefly through the departmental secretaries, and sometimes did not summon a Council for weeks. Both in London and in Simla practices developed which were undoubtedly unconstitutional, and we agree with the Mesopotamia Commission that they are at variance with "the intention of Parliament." We do not, however, agree with the Commission in exonerating the members of these Councils from all blame. They should never have submitted so weakly to be shorn of their attributes, and this contention relates more particularly to the members of the Government of India, who tacitly abdicated their functions during the war. They ignored their collective responsibility, and thought they were doing their duty if they looked after their own Departments, just as many Ministers have done in this country. The strictures passed by the Commission upon the attempt to run a campaign from a mountain retreat touches one of the gravest evils of the Indian system. Hill-top government has been the bane of British rule in India. Both the Government of India and the provincial governments are for a great part of the year almost as segregated as were the old Mikados of Japan. The Governments must descend to the plains. If the bulk of the Englishmen in India, all the business men, and the entire European garrison, do not find it necessary to dwell aloof in mountain eyries, there is no reason why the Secretariats should stay in the clouds.

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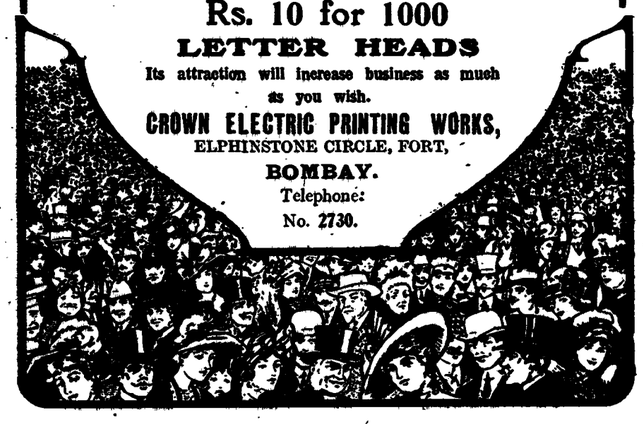

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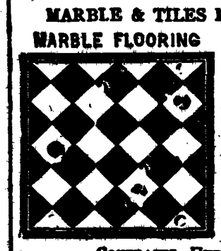

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